

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. II

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 26, 1911

NUMBER 8

Organization  
of  
Old Mills  
a Specialty

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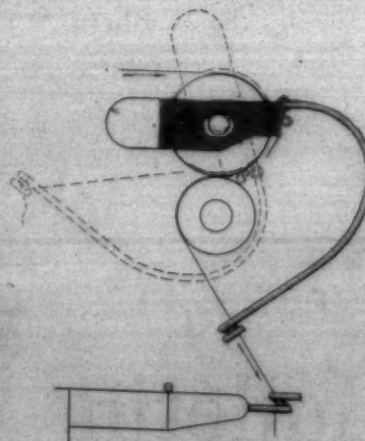
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# Real Improvement

For the first time since the 1907 panic, the Southern cotton mills have orders sufficient to insure full time operation for many months.

There has been a real improvement in cotton manufacturing conditions and with few exceptions, the mills are very optimistic.

Many mills have orders that will run them into next summer, and a few are now sold up into 1913.

Old mills that have been idle for several years are being put in operation and mills that have been curtailing are starting up the idle portion of their machinery.

During the last three years mills have been forced to economize and their stocks of supplies have been reduced to the lowest possible point.

With a return of prosperity the cotton mills must enter the market for supplies and machinery.

The best medium for reaching the Southern mills and the one that will show best returns is the

## Southern Textile Bulletin

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 2

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## *Business Methods in Export Field*

THE manufacturer of a certain machine possessing labor-saving possibilities—let us say in the textile line—recently began an export campaign.

Among the first results was a substantial order from Buenos Aires accompanied with a request for the exclusive agency for the Argentine Republic. The request was granted and a long-time contract entered into. No more Argentine orders were received, and with good reason.

The Buenos Aires firm which had secured the agency was one of the leading textile manufacturers of that city. Its only interest in securing the agency of this machine was to stifle sales of the machine among its competitors. The American manufacturer deliberately spoiled his own business through sheer thoughtlessness. He had no one but himself to blame for his temporary failure in the market. He could not plead ignorance of foreign ways of doing business, for the folly of blindly giving a valuable agency away under such conditions would be as patent in Fall River as in Buenos Aires.

Is it true that American manufacturers fail to get their full share of export business because they adopt the same business principles and methods abroad that they do at home?

I believe that precisely the opposite is true—that those manufacturers fail to get their full share who do not adopt the same business principles and methods abroad that they do at home.

This is a somewhat revolutionary statement to make, for one of the most persistent of the glittering generalities which the editorial-writing and after-dinner-speaking schools of exporting have given us is "Export business is different. You cannot do business abroad in the same way you do it here."

As applied to the basic principles of selling goods that formula is untrue.

As applied to the petty details of selling in a given country it is doubtless true. True also to the extent that you cannot do business in Constantinople the same way you do it in Mexico City, and so on ad lib.

My own impression, after several thousand miles foreign traveling and study of conditions affecting the sales of American manufactured

goods, is not how different business is abroad but how similar.

Common sense business methods, energy, making good and printers' ink count the world over. All the difference in minor details in various localities will be taken care of by common sense. The language of business is like the language of love, pretty much the same the world over. The race which has produced the greatest merchants is the race without a nationality.

The failures in export campaigns are due not to sticking to the old ways and principles, but to abandoning the very methods which are necessary to genuine success in this country.

The case of the textile manufacturer is by no means unique. Indeed, it is typical of the blunders

general importer who had a customer, a wood-working establishment, for it. The general importer placed the order through his New York export commission merchants, allowing them 2 1-2 per cent. buying commission. Meanwhile he had secured, of course, the wood-working establishment's order, charging a fair profit over and above what he had to pay for the machine.

A few months after the machine had been delivered to the ultimate buyer, the manufacturer decided to do a little foreign circularizing and sent circulars, price lists and district sheets to a long list of names in Peru, all possible customers of the general manager.

These lists actually offered better prices by 30 per cent. than the manufacturer had quoted the Peru-

of the daily problems which the manufacturer or sales manager must face in his domestic trade.

It is, however, probably true that in the unparalleled growth of the United States many manufacturers have been able to "get by" in the domestic market despite slipshod methods of doing business. They cannot hope to do the same in the export business.

Some manufacturers are today reluctant to go after export business because they feel an air of mystery surrounding it. There is no mystery at all, no new and untried business methods to learn. The methods and principles are the same. So is the chief problem—meeting competition.

Many of these doubting brothers are frightened by the bogey of German and English competition, when as often as not their real competition abroad will be their neighbor around the corner, the very competitor who keeps them energetic here at home.

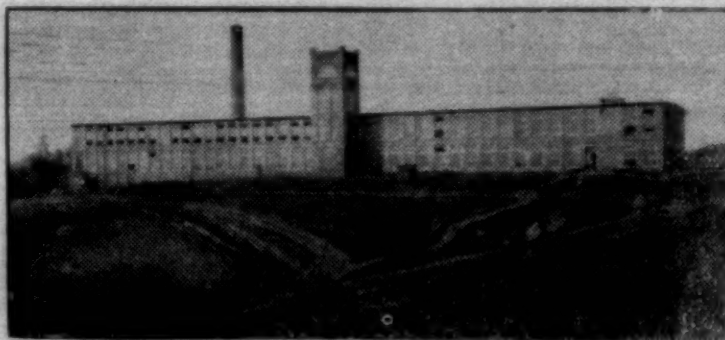
The failures to accomplish satisfactory results abroad are made usually by manufacturers whose business methods are poor at home, as well as abroad, or manufacturers who fail to give their export business the same care that they would give an important territory in this country.

Making Spanish clerks "export managers" is not good business. Sending out salesmen because they are linguists and not because they are salesmen, is not good business.

Quoting discounts haphazard to Tom, Dick and Harry, just because they are all foreigners, instead of maintaining the same differences in prices to consumer, retailer, wholesaler and jobber, or general importer, that one would do in Colorado or Maine, is not good business.

Giving exclusive agencies to unknown people; making retail merchants exclusive agents, thus cutting off all the rest of the trade in the country; packing goods badly; delay orders; ignoring customers' requests; ignoring special requirements of given localities; none of these is good business. Yet these are the methods which hamper export business. They are all methods, I take it, which no broad-gauge business man would use in this country.

(Continued on Page 7)



NOKOMIS COTTON MILL, LEXINGTON, N. C.

which are made by American manufacturers new to export business, blunders which are very often due to the intoxication of receiving a foreign order. As a matter of fact, the first order from any foreign territory usually means little in itself to the manufacturer who realizes the true possibilities. It is simply the entering wedge, and the manufacturer who loses his perspective transforms it into a temporary block to future progress.

Order-intoxication cannot be blamed in the case of a well-known pump manufacturer who at one time was quoting better terms to retail dealers in Europe than to his foreign selling agents whose trade he was actually spoiling. That again, was not adapting methods to foreign conditions but was simply sales suicide.

In another instance, the manufacturer of a wood-working machine quoted a price to a Peruvian

general importer. The result was that the wood-working establishment received the price list, demanded a rebate of 30 per cent. from the general importer, the general importer demanded the same from the export commission house, and it, in turn, from the manufacturer.

Naturally that manufacturer's business in Peru was set back by the bad feeling aroused.

Occurrences such as these are all too frequent, and I reiterate that the fault lies not in trying to do things the same way, but in doing them differently—in not giving to the export branch of the business the same careful attention that an important domestic market would receive.

Admittedly, there are in many countries trade customs which must be reckoned with. Conditions which arise from them, however, are no more difficult to face than any



# The Steam Turbine for Future Use

**T**HROUGH the signal attainments and expansion of the past decade, the steam turbine has come to be regarded as the foremost type of prime mover in power plant practice today. The increasing volume of turbine work, reaching upward of twenty million horse-power in the short time elapsed since its advent, truly establishes its permanency in relation to our economic power problems. It seems, therefore, that only some marked revolution in the engineering art could subvert the supremacy of the steam turbine, and if coming events forecast their shadows, it is fitting that, for the immediate future at least, this type of engine should preferably be installed in modern stations. There may of course, be conditions or circumstances which might preclude the steam turbine, such as availability of water power, or absence of cheap fuel delivery.

Rudimentary facts of turbine design and development deserve small space in a current turbine article, but a definition of the primal elements, determined by experience, upon which the choice of designs should be founded is quite important.

## Capacities.

For electrical supply, the turbine has become commercially available in sizes ranging from a fraction of a kilowatt to 30,000 kilowatts in a single unit. Thus, from the diminutive locomotive head-lighter to the gigantic engine now demanded by the metropolitan service stations, all requirements within these limits for the generation of electricity from steam may be fulfilled by the turbine to the highest degree of satisfaction. This type of prime mover, free from heavy reciprocating parts, reversal shocks and vibrations, is not encumbered by the restrictions that have made its predecessor, the piston engine, unfeasible for many applications which are to-day being completely satisfied by the rotating type. It was the turbine that made it possible to develop high powers on shafts of reasonable diameters, thus providing for the designs of the large Cunard liners, Mauretania and Lusitania, and later mammoth vessels.

In steam turbine work the designing engineer has fortunately been in a position to elect from two well known methods of heat energy abstraction, commonly designated as the impulse and reaction principles. The problems of applying these principles to the greatest mechanical and economical advantage in turbine design vary according to the magnitude and importance of the service. Accordingly, turbines naturally classify themselves with regard to capacities as follows:—

Small steam turbines, under 300 kw, necessarily assume an elementary form—a simple impulse wheel—compatible, however, with the efficiencies established by good practice.

Units of moderate size from 300 to 1,500 kw or somewhat above, must

possess high efficiencies, and also sustaining qualities, as the extent of operation grows in importance. These requisites naturally suggest the reaction type.

Large machines must embody the best features of the preceding class, but at the same time any involved construction, due to the magnitude of forces and proportion of parts, must be avoided and these considerations prompt the consolidation of the two principles. A noteworthy innovation in turbine design appeared several years ago in the form of an effective combination of the two types, technically termed a combined action and reaction turbine. It has, however, become most familiar to the electric power station through the characteristic double flow design, which is used in the high powered units.

## Varied Application.

In view of increasing problems confronting power engineers and central station companies, it is most opportune that the steam turbine admits of an extremely wide deviation from usual working conditions. Many commodities which but a few years ago were luxuries are at present every day necessities, and thus it becomes the duty of the public service company to distribute economically to consumers light and power primarily, and also heat in some cases.

The diversity of service requirements has evolved several distinct constructions meeting these various operating conditions whose characteristic and uses are designated respectively, complete expansion, low pressure, non-condensing and bleeder turbines.

**Complete Expansion Turbines.**—The complete expansion turbines essentially rank first owing to the preponderance of their use. As identified by name, these turbines receive steam in the highest steam pressures and temperatures (superheat), expanding it continuously to the highest vacua. Where high boiler pressures (ordinarily above 17 lbs. gauge) are used, but a small part of the turbine is required to withstand the accompanying stresses, as high pressures are confined within small nozzle blocks. With the piston engine, on the other hand, the high pressure cylinder must safely accommodate these forces. Turbine design involves no rubbing surfaces so that lubrication under high temperatures, requiring special valve and packing design and lubricants, is no longer a factor.

The profitable use of moderately high vacua is another commendable feature of the turbine and is readily accomplished without impractical or uncommercial proportion of parts such as would become necessary with the low pressure cylinder of the piston engine for such vacua. Therefore, higher heat efficiencies obtain with the turbine, contributing, of course, toward a lower cost of production, a requisite not only from increasing competi-

tion and public demand, but also from the more ethical standpoint of conservation.

**Low Extension Turbines.**—Low pressure turbines at present hold a position second to that of the complete expansion type, since they are capable of receiving steam at the pressure at which a piston engine would exhaust the steam after expanding it throughout its economical range of operation (boiler pressure to atmosphere), and completing the expansion to high vacua with the same degree of efficiency; that is, briefly stated, extracting an equal amount of effective energy from the steam, or more tersely, doubling the output of a non-condensing reciprocating engine plant without increased coal consumption. Considering a reconstructed condensing engine plant the absolute improvement will usually be from 0 to 50 per cent, or more according to degree of economy in effect prior to including the low pressure turbine. This valuable property of the turbine is therefore vitally important to stations operating reciprocating engines, on the following counts:—

- 1—Reducing operating expenses:
  - a—Fuels
  - b—Oil
  - c—Labor
  - d—Repairs
- 2—Advancing the value of plant investment:
  - a—By re-instating the utility of the engines, thus preserving their existing rated worth
  - b—By obtaining increased capacity at the lowest possible unit cost
  - a—by simplifying operation and reducing the condensers ordinarily used; or for former non-condensing plants by providing a good source of boiler feed.
- 3—Improving the service:
  - b—In securing better cyclical regulation, and inherent quality of the turbine
  - c—Placing least taxation on boiler plant through the small rise in water consumption on overloads.

Here the salient facts only, pertaining to the low pressure turbine work are enumerated. The engineering features which may surround the installation of low pressure turbines assume various forms based upon plant conditions and methods of operation, and thus introduce different provisions:

- a—Without governor—electrically controlled through synchronizing force of generators.
  - b—Governor control with auxiliary live steam admission.
  - c—Interlinking turbine and belted engines through synchronous motors.
  - d—Automatic by-passing of low pressure steam to condenser.
  - e—Use of a reserve high pressure element.
  - f—Heat regenerators, accumulators and storage systems.
- These divisions summarize the ex-

tent of low pressure turbine engineering, and this subject in itself has hitherto proven worthy of many deliberate epositions.

**Non-Condensing Turbines.**—Considered as a main generating unit the non-condensing turbine has correspondingly found a field of usefulness but, to a limited extent, however, as compared with the other types heretofore described. The proper sphere for the non-condensing design is where exhaust steam is used abundantly. Where heat supply becomes an important element of public utility service or of industrial plant operation, a strictly non-condensing unit or perhaps a certain small number of such units may be recommended, providing the electrical load drops off in the warm weather months in a fair proportion to the heating demand occasioned in winter.

Some criticism may be directed against the use of large non-condensing steam turbines by those prejudiced in favor of the piston engine. With recent advance in turbine design it is now most difficult to show cause for the reciprocating engine on the basis that it consumes less steam when operating with atmospheric exhaust or higher back pressure; in fact, any difference in service due to wear may easily fall to the credit of the turbine. Results obtained with a drum-type Parsons turbine with seven pounds back pressure compared with an engine in excellent order show a disparity of scarcely five per cent. at full rating. This difference vanishes on loads less than one-half of full load, the fact being borne in mind that with mal-adjustments and leakages of valves and pistons the steam engine may not be constantly maintained under these so-called test conditions.

Moreover, a well designed turbine should not perceptibly deteriorate in operation, and impartial tests confirm this fact. But let it be remembered that there is a saving in oil, labor, and investment with the turbine, and a considerable reduction in maintenance expense of the distributing mains as a result of the entire freedom from oil, which will greatly overshadow the slightly better fuel economy of the piston engine. And, inasmuch as the exhaust is fed to heating mains, the somewhat greater consumption of the turbine may in no sense represent a disadvantage, but on the contrary may prove most advantageous.

**Automatic Bleeder Turbines.**—Bleeder turbines owe their existence to the necessity of a mixed lighting and heating supply from a central power station. While in some plants, chiefly large ones, the complete expansion turbines and the non-condensing type may be successfully co-ordinated to produce the highest economies in all directions, both the moderate and small sized stations, with a dissimilar fluctuation of light and heat loads throughout the day, month and year, would find it virtually im-



possible to regulate their equipment for constantly attaining the most efficient results. It would, moreover, probably call for a greater station investment to provide adequate flexibility.

In compound condensing engine stations, it has been a very general practice in cases of this kind to draw steam from the receiver, this being practicable at all loads with engines having cut-offs on the high and low pressure cylinders operating in parallel. In early turbine designs an improved expedient was followed to a partial extent by tapping steam from a given stage in which the pressure under any reasonable load would not fall below that maintained in the heating system, thus guarding against any interference with the supply or service. This method of operation was accompanied by two disadvantages:—First, only a limited low pressure steam supply was available through this means since, on light loads, the pressure in the turbine may fall below that in the heating system, and secondly, a pressure reducing valve was necessarily introduced between the turbine and the heating system, which produced a loss in throttling the steam.

Such diversified requirements in joint heat and electrical demand directed the attention of the turbine engineer to an important and increasing problem, viz., that of devising a method by which both the heating and electrical supply would be automatically and economically delivered in accordance with the demands of the respective systems. The most effective and dependable solution has been the location of a pressure controlled valve between the high and low pressure sections of the turbine automatically diverting to the heating system the exact amount of steam required and at precisely the predetermined pressure.

This design is commercially designated as the automatic bled turbine and in moderate capacities promises an interesting issue in the new era of utility service.

Through the employment of a special constant pressure valve between a system of reciprocating engines and a low pressure turbine an exactly similar function to the bleeder turbine is secured, which deserves careful thought in the extension of the older plants containing steam engines.

#### Diversified Service.

As is well known, electric power production has created a demand for the turbine far in excess of all other stationary uses combined, and manifestly for two reasons, first, the turbine is pre-eminently high speed, its general adoption being realized through the successful development of high speed and direct coupled generators, and second, the significant growth of electricity as a modern convenience.

Lighting being the greater necessity, has brought the higher frequency (60 cycle) units forward in moderate size stations. Large plants with a heavy direct-current load and rotary sub-stations mainly employ 25 cycles. Railway and general power apparatus has therefore

operated at 25 cycles, with occasional exceptions of 15 cycle or direct-current generation, it being understood that as a rule direct-current for railways is obtained through rotary converters. The partial classification, including chiefly 10 and 25 cycle service, comes within the realm of compatible speeds of both the turbine and generator. Lower speeds necessitated by 15 cycle and direct-current work compel a compromise of the efficiency and the mechanical structure of the two elements.

Through improvements in design and manufacture, large reduction gears have become feasible for interpolating between the most desirable speeds of the turbine and generator respectively. However, direct coupled generating units of about 300 kw and under are being suitably fitted to the needs of excitation sets and similar direct-current service, where the current is small and high economy is not essential. Centrifugal boiler feed pumps for plants of about 2,000 boiler horse-power, ranging in size from 15 to 100 brake horse-power establish another class wherein direct connection of the turbine proves commercially practicable. The wisdom of immediately gearing the turbine to large direct-current generators and centrifugal pumps, screw propellers in marine practice, and other slow speed applications, has now been fairly decided by the successful large, flexible gear, giving rise to unrestricted latitude in design of the component parts with respect to each other. A single reduction gear or else a train of gears has also brought rolling mill requirements within the bounds of the steam turbine. These illustrations accentuate the diversity of uses to which the turbine may be applied; in general, therefore, it is to be reasonably inferred that this type of power unit will largely prevail in our modern institutions.

#### Mechanical Construction.

There are, probably many engineers who are as yet not familiar with the practical fundamentals in turbine engineering, and reasonably so since the turbine is still young and their experience pertains mainly to the piston type of engine. Obviously, the problems in the design of reciprocating engines differ widely from those in turbine design. Reversal shocks and strains and static forces make it imperative that the connecting rods, pins, crank discs and other working parts be of very heavy construction in relation to the power transmitted. Turbines, on the other hand, absorb the energy in the steam dynamically, in many progressive steps with high "material" speed, but owing to the small masses, the unit stresses in the various parts are comparatively low, notwithstanding the greater centrifugal forces. As an illustration, the holding strength of the blades in the best Parsons designs is 40 times the forces tending to dislodge them in normal operation.

An obstacle in early turbine construction was the involved cylinder design which militated against uniformity in expansion and contraction of the parts. This was unre-

lently assailed by adversaries of the reaction type turbine and in fact was really productive of periodical blade troubles. However, the reasons for this are very plain in the study of the "old" line of turbines. While the explanation is very simple in retrospect, the turbine obviously required this ordeal in its commercial development stage to bring it to the point of success which it has now attained. These early difficulties were due principally to the equalizer ports and supports being cast integral with the cylinder in all important sizes, producing a variation in the depth of metal at different points, thus causing the cylinder to camber slightly with temperature changes. The above troubles have been eliminated in all important designs by removing these exterior parts from the cylinder casting proper. As this improved practice has now been in effect for three years in leading turbine work, there has been ample experience in the operation of a great many units of this advanced construction to prove its unqualified merits.

There were numerous cases, in the early days of blade mishaps from contact due to the distortion, as above noted.

However, different qualities of blade have been employed until a successful composition and quality was secured. Steel and copper clad blades which were used in certain stages of turbine history soon gave out where the steam possessed any chemical properties. However, a great many turbines so equipped have not shown any appreciable signs of blade deterioration after several years of constant operation where the boiler feed was uncontaminated. Thus, a 1,500 kw Parsons turbine with steel blades, installed in the central station at South Bend, Indiana, was recently opened after four years constant service and found to be in excellent condition. Collections of blades which suffered from the preceding causes have been circulated in certain instances as proof of inherent disability or inadequacy of the type for continued service. It is not believed that such methods can influence those looking for facts as they now obtain.

Another view point should be considered relative to the design of blading. No mechanism of human invention is absolutely proof against all vicissitudes, and it therefore devolves upon the engineer to incorporate a link in the system which will sustain the brunt of any unfortunate happening and which may be restored with the greatest facility and the minimum cost. This recourse should be provided for in the blading element, and with such design in view it will be evident that any attempt to unduly reinforce the blade construction may defeat this purpose. Obviously localizing all possible troubles in the blading would precipitate the least consequences often too trifling to interrupt operation.

Heavy blade and disc construction may, to the lay mind, be construed as prima facie evidence of strength and rigidity. But, when

actually deviating from approved and designed conditions of operation, such features may bring about the most serious results. To the discriminating engineer, it will therefore be plain that the drum type of turbine construction using low peripheral speeds and with a minimum of danger from distortion or warping, is mechanically superior. Moreover, the tremendous latent energy of high speed discs due to the depth of metal and its consequent weight deserves careful thought in connection with its bearing on the possible rupture or weakness of any section. Furthermore, no abnormal strains should be introduced in the turbine in changing from condensing to non-condensing operation and vice versa. Should the outer rim of a disc be more quickly lowered in temperature in converting to condensing service, the plate may buckle, rendering the unit not only unserviceable but unsafe.

**Exterior Design.**—Capitalizing the outward design of a machine is permissible not only from the aesthetic standpoint but also in consideration of the psychical effect produced. Although power machinery is not sought for adornment of the property or interior but is exclusively for service, the fact remains that effective outward design conduces toward confidence in the installation and that it may frequently facilitate operation by removing from sight the ungainly parts which otherwise might obstruct the view of the attendants. All oil and water piping, the cooling system and heavy valves should be placed below the floor line when their location above the bedplate offers no advantage. Care in design begets corresponding care in operation.

#### Accessibility for Inspection and Repair.

Every machine, if at all worthy of an important service, deserves intelligent treatment in its operation. This means that it should inherently permit of easy access to all its various parts so that it may be inspected periodically to determine whether it remains in normal condition or if small replacements or cleaning should be undertaken. If a large amount of dismantling is involved, the internal parts are liable to suffer neglect, either reducing the economy or causing the eventual repairs or damages to be excessive. Where these considerations are disregarded in the design, the operation of tearing down the parts which subsequently may possibly be compulsory, proves very costly and where the inaccessibility is marked the operation of forcing off and pressing on discs, may result in augmenting expense due to ordinary operating wear.

If the feed water is chemically active, it is important that provision shall have been made for lining the cylinder to prevent wall corrosion due to organic or inorganic elements, whatever they may be.

(Continued Next Week.)



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# Organization of Carding Department

By Henry K. Rowell

THE purpose of this paper is to discuss briefly the organization of carding departments in cotton mills. In considering the entire organization of the mill, this department includes the picking, carding, drawing, slubbing and roving, up to the spinning frames.

The subject is divided under several headings, the first being a general statement of organization, then to a discussion as to the most economical size of machine for each process, then to a series of production diagrams for roving machinery, then to a statement of the law of variation in the cost of roving, and finally to the exhibition of diagrammatic floor plans showing arrangements of the carding and roving machinery for a 5,000 spindle mill.

The arguments are all founded upon facts obtained from well known New England mills, the information having been taken from the ordinary running conditions from day to day.

## Statement of Organization.

Organizations of cotton mills may be classified under different heads, each class being made up of a different arrangement of machinery as follows:

A coarse mill requires a large amount of picking and carding with a comparatively small amount of roving machinery.

In mills of this class, it is possible to get along with only one process of drawing, and the roving may be taken directly from the slubber, or coarse intermediate to the spinning frame. It is advisable to run double roving on the spinning frame.

A medium coarse mill will have a smaller amount of picking and carding and will increase the number of roving spindles. A mill of this kind would have two processes of drawing and two processes of roving, the slubber and fly frames. The spinning would be arranged for either single or double roving as desired.

A medium or print goods mill will continue to reduce the amount of picking and carding, and increase the number of roving spindles. A mill of this kind would have two processes of drawing and three processes of roving, with single or double roving in the spinning. By introducing a fourth process of roving, or jack frame, such a mill can go onto fine numbers, while combing may be introduced if it is desired to have combed work.

A print goods mill makes the flexible type of mill, as it is possible to adapt the organization of such a mill for different purposes, either for coarse yarns, or medium yarns, or fine yarns.

The discussion following, will be made with special reference to a print goods organization. A strictly fine goods organization appears to be in a class by itself. The picking

is reduced to a minimum, the carding should be light, the drawing should ordinarily be in three processes, and operated to do all the evening possible. In the succeeding processes, the speeds of the spindles should not be excessive. The roving machinery should run about as fast as in the print goods mill. A fine goods mill requires less power to operate the machinery than mills making coarser goods.

In organizing a mill to make goods for the general trade on print goods numbers, certain general rules can be applied in proportioning the machinery throughout the several processes so that practically all the conditions likely to arise can be successfully met. Questions sometimes arise in placing the machinery as to the best size of machine to adopt for a certain process, and there is some variance of opinion in this matter, but the weight of opinion appears to favor the following general arrangement:

Table 1.

Showing Relative Proportion of Machines of One Process to Another.

- 1 set of picking, for 15 revolving flat cards, 40-inch lap.
- 10 revolving flat cards, for 9 deliveries of drawing.
- 15 revolving flat cards, for 2 slubbers, 12-in.x6-in. bobbins, 60 spindles each.
- 1 slubber, 12-in.x6-in. bobbins, 60 spindles, for 2 intermediate frames, 10-in.x5-in. bobbins, 84 to 92 spindles each.
- 1 intermediate, 16-in.x5-in. bobbins, 84 to 92 spindles, for 2 roving frames, 7-in.x 3½-in. bobbins, 160 to 168 spindles each.

By following the above general rule for proportioning the machinery for several processes, it is claimed that variations due to climatic conditions, quality of stock, and changes required to be made from time to time, can be successfully met and compensated for with the least amount of loss.

## Cards.

There are two sizes of cards in use, both of which have their advocates, the 40-inch card and the 45-inch card. The width of the card establishes the width of the picker as a general rule, although it is possible to make 40-inch laps on a 45-inch finisher picker by making adjustments on the picker in a case where a mill might have 45-inch pickers and desires to use 40-inch cards.

A 40-inch card requires less floor space in width than a 45-inch card. It requires about 33 per cent. less power to drive it. Its first cost is less.

A 5-inch card has to be more rigidly built than a 40-inch card; it requires more attention to keep it lined up and properly gauged than a 40-inch card.

If a 45-inch card is used, it means that the lap is spread over a



greater carding surface, than with a 40-inch card; or that with a 45-inch lap weighing one-eighth more than a 40-inch lap, the 45-inch card must have one-eighth longer draft to produce the same weight sliver, than a 40-inch card; or that with a one-eighth heavier card sliver, the cesses following must be lengthened, all of which may keep the drafts through the carding department too near the long limit and make it difficult if not impossible, to make finer roving if circumstances demand it.

The 40-inch card appears to be the one best adapted for meeting contingencies and more suitable when it is desired to organize a mill to make finer numbers.

#### Drawing.

If the drawing process is proportioned to the cards about as shown in Table 1, there will be no difficulty in keeping the work balanced. In some instances, mills have installed evener railway heads in place of the first process of drawing, and the proportion of heads to cards will follow the same general rule as drawing.

#### Roving Machinery.

The roving machinery includes the slubber, intermediate frame, roving or fly frame and jack frame.

There appears to be some difference of opinion as to the most suitable size of bobbins to us in the various processes, but the weight of opinion seems to favor the larger size bobbin running at slower speeds, rather than the smaller size bobbin running at faster speeds. Occasionally, there will be found a mill equipped with slubbers having 11-inch by 5 1-2-inch bobbins followed by intermediates having 10-inch by 5-inch bobbins.

In order to draw a comparison as to the efficiency of one size bobbin over another size in the same process, the writer made some personal observations a short time ago of the product of various machines, taking the information from day to day as reported by the overseer of the room, and covering a period of several weeks.

Mill "A" has 12-inch by 6-inch slubbers, 60 spindles each; 10-inch by 5-inch intermediate frames, 84, 92 and 96 spindles each; 7-inch by 3 1-2-inch roving frames, 160 and 168 spindles each.

Mill "B" has 11-inch by 5 1-2-inch slubbers, 60 spindles each; 9-inch by 4 1-2-inch intermediate frames, 2 spindles each; 7-inch by 3 1-2-inch roving frames, 160 spindles each.

At one time in Mill "B," a special effort was made to determine how large a product could be taken from a pair of slubbers, the best operators in the room were detailed to run these slubbers for the time being; at the time there was no intention of aking any special test or comparison with anything else; it was simply an effort to see what could be done. The results are shown in the last line of Table 4-B under Mill "B."

Tables followed showing the average results of the observations referred to above; the efficiency of the machine being estimated on the basis that 100 per cent. efficiency

means continual running for a week of 58 hours with no stopping to doff or piece up.

#### Business Methods in the Export Field.

(Continued from Page 3)

One seldom hears a manufacturer laying stress on the fact that he has an agent in Denver, for instance. His agency there is only important to him if it sells goods. And he works mighty hard, usually, to help that agency.

One often hears manufacturers say, "Oh, we're well fixed in Rio. We have an agent there." As often as not, in these cases, the agent is so only in name.

Agents abroad or at home are only agents if they sell goods. And the best of them can no more be omnipresent in Germany than they can here. In our own business we spend the most money in advertising in these territories where we have no solicitors. That seems a manifestation of an elementary law of good business. Yet manufacturers sometimes stop export advertising simply because they have foreign agents!

The manufacturer who approaches the problem of building an export business with his mind set not on adopting revolutionary methods, but on sticking to the soundest principles of business, is on the road to success.

Such a manufacturer will not jump in blindly with an expensive export department before he knows what sort of a chance his goods have. Nor will such a man waste months investigating whether he can sell his goods or not when he knows his competitors with similar goods are getting business.

Neither will he ignore the fundamental machinery of distribution, with its middlemen, agents, retailers and ultimate consumers.

Perhaps the chief criticism to which manufacturers are open today as regards their export trade is that such gross carelessness is shown regarding quotations of prices indiscriminately to all sorts and conditions of prospective customers abroad.

As a general rule prices should not be quoted before knowing the position of the foreign prospect, whether consumer, retailer, wholesaler, general importer or manufacturers' agent.

The middleman's position in foreign trade is much more stable than in the domestic trade. Each link in the international selling chain has a function, and while a given manufacturer can, perhaps, dispense with some of the links he not do so with safety by simply ignoring the whole lot and quoting the same price to the farmer that he does to the general importer, the wholesaler, retailer, etc. Worse than that, I have encountered instances where manufacturers seemed to quote export prices and terms according to the weather. On fine days they offered low prices on ninety days' sight draft. On dull days they quoted high prices and demanded cash in advance.

A. H. Washburn, President

F. H. Washburn, Treas. & Manager

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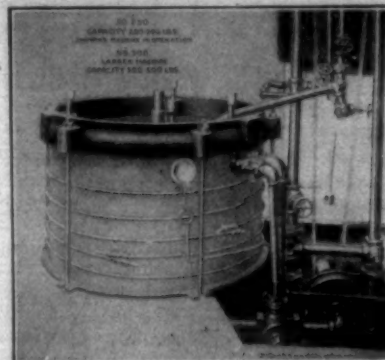
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Charlotte, N. C.

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Saves Dyes  
Saves Drugs  
Saves Steam  
Saves Water



Saves  
Fibre



Sulphur—Developed—Vat Dyes  
Done Equally Well

RAW STOCK DYEING—The cotton goes to cards in as good condition as directly from bales. Is not rolled into balls and strings.

BLEACHING—Bleached and washed PERFECTLY CLEAN—FREE FROM CHLORIN OR ACID. 3 1/2 hours to batch. Is not pounded and twisted into practically waste.

SKIN DYEING—No Boiling Out—No Tangles—Yarns are left smooth and in perfect condition for winding, knitting, etc.

HOSIERY—Recommended size of machine does 300 pounds to batch, SULPHUR OR DEVELOPED BLACKS: It is not Roughed—No Singeing required—No Sorting—No Damaged.

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The Psarski Dyeing Machine Co.  
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H. D. GOOTH, Agent  
118 Ocean Avenue  
Atlantic City, N. J.

Fair weather or foul, the trade position and the standing of the prospect were not given a moment's consideration.

In this cry of "You must do business differently abroad" there is a grain of truth. This is that you must do it more carefully. More care is required, simply because the buyer and the seller are far distant, one from the other, and mistakes or misunderstandings cannot be corrected over the telephone or on the next trip of the salesman.

—Franklin Johnston in Printers' Ink.

#### He Did Not Understand.

Pat had been seized with violent pains and was hurried to a hospital. The physician in charge, after diagnosis, informed him that he had appendicitis, and that an operation was necessary as his appendix must be removed immediately.

Pat had not the least idea of what

an appendix was, and so informed the physician, who laughingly told him that after the operation he would leave the appendix in the window so he could see it when he was able to sit up.

Some days after the operation Pat's curiosity got the better of him, and he raised up in bed to take a look at his appendix. To his amazement a monkey was sitting on the windowsill, and when he saw Pat he began to make faces and chatter at a great rate.

The astonished Irishman gave the monkey a long, hard look, and then exclaimed: "Don't do that, me boy, don't do that. Can't you see your mother is a very sick man?"—Ex.

"I never judge a woman by her clothes," observed a "smart" young man to a lady friend.

"No," put in the young lady, "a man who gets to as many burlesque shows as you do wouldn't."—Ex.



# Utilization of Dirty Cottons

It is scarcely necessary to point out the advisability of curtailing the expenses in cotton spinning mills wherever possible. The following notes on the utilization of dirty cottons, therefore, should be of interest, since these cottons can often be profitably employed in a manner which will appreciably reduce the cost of the

cotton to the mixings in the usual manner. If it is intended to pass cotton through the hopper bale opener only, and not through the Crighton opener, then the Crighton cylinder is stopped and a door in the bottom part of the connection B is opened, which then permits the cotton to fall straight on to the lattice F after leaving the hopper bale

that the whole alteration consists in the introduction of the Crighton opener C, the box B, and the lengthening of the lattice leading to the vertical lattices G. This lattice was very short originally when the hopper bale opener stood near A1, and it can easily be replaced by a longer lattice which may even be existing and out of work in some other place. This lattice should be as near the floor as possible to allow a free fall of the cotton under the box B. This arrangement works as follows: The cotton is passed through the hopper bale opener A, from whence it passes through the box B into the Crighton opener C, which delivers it by means of the delivery lattice D. This latter drops the cotton on to the shoot plate E, which deposits it on the floor lattice at F. The cotton then passes forward to the elevating lattices G, the distributing lattices K and H, and thence on to the mixings J. If it is desired to work without the Crighton opener then the cylinder

er, (3) willow only, or (4) willow in connection with the Crighton opener. Such an arrangement is shown in Fig. 3, where the boxes B and L have false bottoms to permit the cotton dropping on to the lattices underneath or going forward to the Crighton cylinder at will. If the cotton is to be passed through the hopper bale opener W only, then the Crighton opener is stopped, the bottom of the box B is opened, and the material passes over the lattices N, M, F, K, and H on to the mixings. If the cotton is to be passed through the Crighton cylinder C also, then the bottom of the box B is closed and the cotton passes through A, B, C, D, F, G, K, and H, on to the mixings J. Should the cotton be passed through the willow only, then the bottom of the box L is opened and both the hopper bale opener and Crighton cylinder are stopped. The path of the cotton is then through W, L, M, F, K, and H, on to the mixings J. Again, if the cotton should pass through both the willow and the Crighton opener, then the box L is closed at the bottom and the cotton goes forward through W, L, C, D, F, G, K, and H on to the mixings J.

The arrangements illustrated are the best in use, although many others may be seen in practice, but they are mostly faulty in one respect or another and give rise to constant trouble.—Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, Eng.

## "Who Really 'Done' It?"

In one of the large cities a primary teacher was one day instructing her class in the composition of sentences. She wrote two sentences on the blackboard, one a misstatement of fact, and the other wrong grammatically. The sentences were: "The hen has three legs" and "Who done it?"

"Willie," she said to one of the youngsters, "go to the board and show where the fault lies in those two sentences."

Willie slowly approached the board, evidently studying hard. Then he took the crayon and wrote: "The hen never done it. God done it."

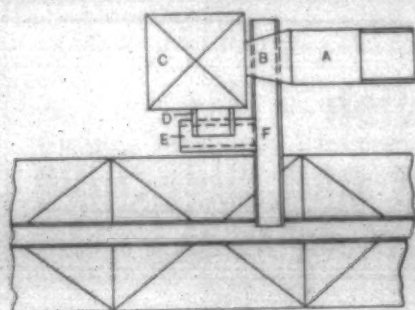


Figure 1

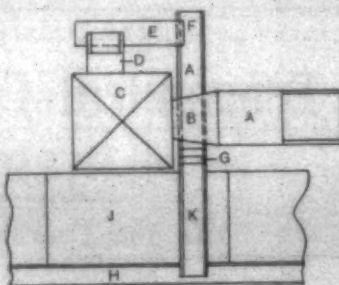


Figure 2

mixings. To clean such dirty cottons effectively it is necessary to use a Crighton opener, preferably before the cotton goes to the mixings. There are two reasons why the passage through the Crighton opener before the mixings is to be preferred. Firstly, the Crighton opener is capable of such a great output that this combination saves machinery, as it will be easily seen that more of these openers would be required if they were coupled to the openers proper. Secondly, the dirty bales usually contain the cotton in a matted condition, and in the mixings this cotton has scarcely time to recover its natural elasticity. Some classes of cotton are not even put through the bale opener, but the passed through a willow, and other cottons, again, may be advantageously prepared with a combination of the Crighton opener and a willow before being passed to the mixings.

Fig. 1 shows a suitable combination of a hopper bale opener with a Crighton opener such as may be found useful in a new spinning mill. The hopper bale opener A feeds into the Crighton cylinder C by means of the tin conduit B. The delivery lattice D of the Crighton opener drops the cotton on to the small cross lattice E, which in turn delivers the cotton on to the floor lattice F. This latter lattice brings the

opener. It will be noticed that the delivery lattice D of the Crighton opener C is in a fairly high position, and therefore some saving may be made by substituting a kind of channel or shoot of tin for the short lattice F. This shoot can be arranged in a slanting position so that no clogging or stopping of the material can take place.

The above arrangement is advisable for plants in new spinning mills but in old mills where distributing lattices and vertical lattices are already existing in certain positions, a slight modification may be introduced which will in most cases reduce the expenses of the alteration. This modification is shown in Fig. 2, where the hopper bale opener was originally placed at A1. The chief advantage of this modification consists in the saving of space, as the Crighton opener can be placed in the corner formed by the mixings and the vertical lattices, and the same holds good for the hopper bale opener after the alteration. The value of this arrangement is clear when it is considered that in existing spinning mills the introduction of a further machine in the mixing room will take away a certain amount of space of which probably not much can be spared. Otherwise the machines are the same as those shown in Fig. 1. It should be pointed out, however,

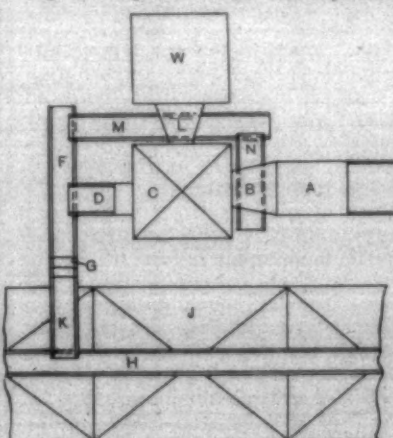


Figure 3

of the Crighton is stopped and the bottom door of the box B is opened, which permits the cotton to pass forward at once to the mixings.

As stated above, it is often advisable for certain classes of Indian cotton to pass the cotton through a willow instead of the hopper bale opener, and in that case it might be found advantageous to introduce an arrangement by which the following combinations of machinery are possible: (1) Hopper bale opener only, (2) hopper bale opener in connection with the Crighton open-

# W. H. BIGELOW

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## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### November Contest Begins Next Week.

Next week we will begin the publication of the articles that have been contributed to the contest for the best practical article upon the "Management of Help."

The first prize will be \$10.00 and the second prize \$5.00.

While a number of articles are expected, only seven have been sent in up to the present time and there is a good opportunity for somebody to contribute an article and win the \$10.00.

We hope that everybody who has practical ideas upon this important subject will get busy and send us an article as early as possible.

We want practical articles by men who are experienced in handling help and will correct the errors in spelling, etc.

The articles are limited to three full columns which will contain about 2000 words.

#### Contest Rules.

(1). The judges will be seven men actively engaged in cotton manufacturing.

(2). They will be instructed to award the prizes to men who contribute the best practical papers on "The Management of Help."

(3). Papers must not be of greater length than three columns.

(4). Papers will be published in the same order as received by us and where two papers are of equal merit the one received first will be given the decision.

(5). No paper will be considered in the contest which is received later than November 15th.

(6). Assumed names must be signed to the articles, but the real names must be known to us.

(7). After the discussion is closed the articles will be printed in book form with either the real or assumed names of the writers, according to their wishes.

#### Cost of Fillets.

Editor:

I am a card grinder and my overseer complains that my supply bill is too high and I want somebody to tell me what the right allowance of stripper fillet and emery fillet and burnisher fillet is for a room of 100 cards with 15 production gear. I want to know what a good fair allowance is.

Ninety-Seven Grinder.

#### A Question About Spindles.

Editor:

I want to ask a question through the Textile Bulletin.

## What Do You Know

### About Managing Help?

It is said that seventy-five per cent. of the Superintendents and Overseers, who lose out, do so because they cannot manage help.

## Do You Know Why

### They Cannot Manage Help?

Has your experience taught you how to manage the help so as to get quantity and quality of production.

During November, 1911, the Southern Textile Bulletin will run a contest for the best practical article upon "The Management of Help."

FIRST PRIZE \$10.00

SECOND PRIZE \$5.00

We would like to have you contribute an article to this contest.

Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Will it pay to replace the McMullen D. No. 5 or D. No. 2 spindle with the centrifugal clutch spindle, if the former are in good condition? If so, why? If not, why not? I would like to hear from some two or three good spinners and superintendents who have had experience with the centrifugal spindle.

M. F. C.

#### The Outreach.

We have just received Number 4, Volume 1 of The Outreach, which is a quarterly publication that will be issued by the Southern Industrial Institute with J. A. Baldwin as editor.

The first edition is very handsome and contains a large number of interesting articles. We wish them much success.

#### Weaver Shot at Union.

Henry Boshea, a weaver at the Union (S. C.) Cotton Mills, was shot and killed last week by John Henry May, the shooting occurring on the main street of Union.

Boshea had had trouble with May's younger brother and the latter was pursuing him with a knife. He had just reached the middle of the street when John Henry May

appeared, and drawing his revolver, fired six shots into Boshea.

#### Big Cotton Failure.

O. P. Heath & Co., one of the largest cotton dealers of the Carolinas were adjudged a bankrupt on Monday. Direct liabilities are said to be about \$200,000, but there are a large amount of endorsement which brings the total liabilities to about \$1,000,000. The failure is said to be due to speculation.

#### Monaghan Y. M. C. A. Banquets.

Last week the Y. M. C. A. of the Monaghan Mill Mill, Greenville, S. C., celebrated with a very enjoyable banquet, the closing of the campaign for new members, which they have recently been carrying on.

Speeches were made by L. C. Hardie, secretary of the Greenville Association, by F. M. Burnett, secretary of the Monaghan Association, and others.

In the past few weeks the Monaghan Y. M. C. A. has carried on an active campaign for new members, and as a result of the activities of the two teams, the blues and the reds many new members have been added to the roll of the association.

## Superintendents and Overseers

#### Jennings Mill.

##### Lumberton, N. C.

P. M. Keller.....Superintendent  
W. P. Moneyham.....Carder & Spin.  
J. D. Melton.....Master Mechanic

#### Chronicle Cotton Mill.

##### Belmont, N. C.

C. E. Tucker.....Superintendent  
E. L. Brown.....Carder  
E. D. Maynard.....Spinner  
Joe Duncan.....Winder  
J. L. West.....Master Mechanic

#### National Cotton Mills.

##### Lumberton, N. C.

Z. R. Lytton.....Superintendent  
L. L. Lytton.....Carder  
W. J. Alexander.....Spinner  
I. E. McAnulty.....Master Mechanic

#### Hogansville Manufacturing Co.

##### Hogansville, Ga.

J. M. Moody.....Superintendent  
W. L. Martin.....Spinner and Carder  
G. L. Norris.....Weaver and Twister  
J. R. Gibson.....Master Mechanic

#### Majestic Cotton Mill.

##### Belmont, N. C.

C. N. Poore.....Superintendent  
L. L. Hurley.....Carder  
W. R. Ennis.....Spinner  
J. H. Curry.....Roller Shop

#### Lumberton Cotton Mill.

##### Lumberton, N. C.

S. J. Webb.....Superintendent  
D. I. Williams.....Carder  
T. E. Mullis.....Spinner  
M. B. Boseman.....Carder and Spinner  
No. 2  
J. A. Green.....Dyer  
M. O. Rafter.....Master Mechanic

#### Imperial Cotton Mill.

##### Belmont, N. C.

C. L. Bumgarner.....Superintendent  
C. W. Kate.....Spinner  
R. N. Wooten.....Carder  
Joseph Fulton.....Winding  
R. A. Thrower.....Night Carder  
J. H. Creitz.....Night Spinner

#### Arcade Cotton Mills.

##### Rock Hill, S. C.

W. E. Stafford.....Superintendent  
B. M. Howie.....Carder  
Z. V. Gray.....Spinner  
A. T. Quantz.....Weaver  
F. M. Burruss.....Cloth Room  
R. E. Spencer.....Master Mechanic



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday by  
Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK  
Managing Editor

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, payable in advance.....	\$ 1.00
Other countries in Postal Union.....	2.00
Single copies .....	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, October 26

## Meeting of Southern Textile Association.

The Program Committee of the Southern Textile Association expected to be able to announce the program this week but are prevented from doing so by reason of the fact that they have not heard from several who have been invited to read papers.

A large attendance is expected at the meeting which is to be held at Atlanta, Ga., on December 2nd, and the committee desires to have an interesting and instructive program.

The Southern Textile Association has had a remarkable growth and now numbers among its members the best practical men of the Southern mills.

Progressive mill men are found at every meeting and take interest in the proceedings.

The indications now are that the Atlanta meeting will break all records for attendance. Not only will Georgia and Alabama be represented but North and South Carolina will send large delegations.

## Necessity for Quality.

We consider this an opportune time to again call the attention of the Southern mills to the absolute necessity of making quality the paramount consideration in manufacturing cotton yarns and goods.

For several years there has been no profit in cotton manufacturing and the amount of production has not been a consideration except that the management was pleased to see it as small as possible. Most of the mills now have orders that show a fair margin of profit and many of them have orders booked that will show a profit for many months to come.

In this situation there is again a call for every possible pound of production and there is the danger that many will lose sight of quality of production while striving to get quantity. During the recent dull years there have been mills in the South that have run full time and whose operation has shown a profit while the other mills were idle or being operated at a loss. The reason that they could obtain orders

was that they had established and always maintained a reputation for quality and buyers gave them the preference and paid more for their goods for that reason.

A greater profit may possibly be made in boom times by sacrificing quality and grinding out the pounds but it will prove a losing policy in the end for dull periods come only too often and the customers then place orders with the mills that have maintained quality.

The Southern mills can manufacture goods and yarns of equal quality with the Eastern mills and there are many whose product is in every respect as good but Southern goods as a rule do not bring an equal price with Eastern goods because of many mills that have paid too little attention to quality.

About a year ago, Southern-combed yarns, especially of the finer counts, were considered with great favor, but since then many Southern mills have installed combers and begun the manufacture of these yarns and because some of them did not make suitable preparation and have paid little attention to quality, Southern combed yarns are not in good repute at the present time and even the mills that have obtained quality are suffering by reason of the general bad reputation.

Inferior quality of product is sometimes due to the inferior quality of the raw material and sometimes to inferior quality of equipment but in the vast majority of cases it can be traced to the laziness or carelessness of superintendents and overseers. The mill that ships its product without having it carefully inspected can not expect to discover the defects or remove the cause and the overseers knowing that the mill is careless, are tempted to become careless also. The equipment of the Southern mills is on the average above that of the Eastern mills and the overseers and superintendents are fully as intelligent.

If they will wake up to the necessity for quality we believe they can make goods which will equal those of any other section of the world.

## To Meet in Washington.

The next annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association will be held in Washington during the early part of April, 1912.

This decision was reached at a meeting of the board of governors of the association held in Charlotte last Saturday. The session was attended by the following named:

Messrs. Ellison A. Smyth of Greenville, S. C., president; W. T. Bryant of Athens, Ga., Caesar Cone of Greensboro, Stuart W. Cramer of Charlotte, John A. Law of Spartanburg, Scott Maxwell of Cordova, Ala., and former presidents Messrs. J. A. Anthony, George B. Hiss, R. S. Reinhardt, R. M. Miller, S. B. Tanner, D. Y. Cooper of Henderson and T. H. Rennie of Pell City, Ala. Mr. C. B. Bryant, secretary and treasurer of the association, of course, was also present.

The selection of the time and pace of the next annual convention was the most important action taken by the board. The usual time for the meeting is about the middle of May but it was moved up a little for reasons that appeared good to the members.

## Advancing Eight Cents on Cotton.

It is evident from the following advertisement which is appearing in a Concord, N. C., paper that at least one large cotton manufacturer does not expect much lower cotton as he is willing to advance 8 cents per pound on "call" cotton.

## NOTICE!

We will accept your cotton at Platform Weights and advance you 8 cents per pound on same, charging you 15 cents per month to cover hauling, insurance and storage and 6 per cent. on the money advanced.

CANNON MFG. CO.

Per N. A. ARCHIBALD, Buyer.

## Mills Along Southern Railway.

The land and industrial department of the Southern railway and the Mobile & Ohio railroad has just issued its annual textile directory, which points out in a conclusive manner the growing importance of this industry in the South. The booklet shows a grand total of 778 textile mills, with 192,882 looms and 8,550,143 spindles in operation in the territory served by the system January 1, with seven mills in course of construction.

The location, name, character and capacity of each mill in points along the Southern railway and the Mobile & Ohio railroad are enumerated, and in this table the interesting fact is shown that in 252 cities and towns there are located 606 cotton mills alone. Figures are also given in detail as to the knitting and woolen mills, there being a total of 133 knitting mills and 39 woolen mills.

A summary of the cotton mills shows their location in the different states as follows: Alabama, 49; Georgia, 94; Indiana, 3; Kentucky, 3; Mississippi, 13; Missouri, 2; North Carolina, 246; South Carolina, 158; Tennessee, 20; Virginia, 18. Attention is called to the superlative advantages to be found in the South

(Continued on Page 18).



## PERSONAL NEWS

E. S. Tramwell, of Fayetteville, Tenn., paid us a visit this week.

E. K. Rhodes has resigned as overseer of weaving at Canton, Ga.

J. B. Cleary has moved from Hartsville, S. C., to Trough, S. C.

Arthur Blackwell has moved from Wendale, S. C., to Lockhart, S. C.

H. C. Martin from Lafayette, Ga., is now second hand in carding at the Thomaston (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

T. B. Harrell has resigned as overseer of carding at the Thomaston (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

A. C. McSwain, of Brookfield, N. C., is now fixing looms at the Calvine Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

J. W. Noblett, of Bessemer City, N. C., is now fixing looms at Brookford (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. F. Campbell has accepted a position with the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., of Charlotte.

E. S. Dunn has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at Stonewall (Miss.) Mill No. 2.

W. T. James has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Maplecroft Mills, Liberty, S. C.

V. M. Johnson has resigned as superintendent of the Ashcraft Mills, Florence, Ala.

Z. Atkinson has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at Pelham, Ga.

M. S. Adams has resigned as his position with the R. B. Whitley Mfg. Co., Wendell, N. C.

C. D. Skidmore has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at Norwood, N. C.

W. A. Skidmore has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Cowpens (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. O. Spake now has charge of weave room No. 2 at the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. M. Shinn has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Norwood (N. C.) Mills.

W. E. Tisdale has resigned as carder and spinner at the Dilling Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

J. H. Barnett, of Spartanburg, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C.

R. G. Ernest, of Florence, Ala., has accepted the position of slasher tender Bemis, Tenn.

Ernest Earnhardt, of Mt. Pleasant, N. C., is now overseer of spinning at Rockwell, N. C.

W. J. Willett has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Majestic Mills, Belmont, N. C.

W. N. Wilson has returned to his former position as assistant superintendent at Hamer, S. C.

J. M. Kimbell has moved from the Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., to the Vardry Mills of the same place.

C. S. Cozart has resigned as second hand in dressing in Mill No. 3, Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

J. R. Jones, of Greenville, S. C., is now second hand in spinning at Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.

W. H. Thomas is now filling a position with the firm of Mayfield & Martin, Spartanburg, S. C.

J. V. Gaster has resigned as carder and spinner at Deep River Mills No. 1, Randleman, N. C.

P. P. Free, of Jonesville, S. C., has been elected secretary of the Wallace Mills of that place.

B. F. Hunt has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Grendel Mill No. 1, Greenwood, S. C.

J. H. Bagwell has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., to accept a more lucrative position with the Indianapolis (Ind.) Bleachery.

CARDS,  
DRAWING,

COTTON  
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING  
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent  
Charlotte, N. C.

COMBERS,  
LAP MACHINES

MULES,  
LOOMS.

B. F. Hunt has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at Grendel Mills, No. 1, Greenwood, S. C.

J. L. West is now master mechanic of both the Buffalo (S. C.) Mills and the Union (S. C.) Mills.

W. R. Ennis, formerly of Tuxedo, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Majestic Mills, Belmont, N. C.

D. H. Conley, of Catachee, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Maplecroft Mills, Liberty, S. C.

E. J. Lewis, of Honea Path, S. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Greenwood (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Geo. A. Drake, of the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted a position with the Wymojo Mills, of the same place.

W. A. Broks has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Orangeburg (S. C.) Mill and accepted a similar position at Hartsville, S. C.

J. C. Edmunds has been transferred from overseer of carding to overseer of spinning at the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.

D. F. Poole, designer for the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C., has also taken charge of the weave room books.

Phillip Jefferson, of New York, was in Carrollton, Ga., last week on business with the Mandeville Cotton Mills.

E. E. Roaten formerly second hand in weaving at Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill, Atlanta, Ga., has accepted a position as overseer of weaving at Burlington, N. C.

H. B. Roberts has been promoted to second hand in carding at McAden Mills No. 1, McAdenville, N. C.

W. M. Busbin, of Williamston, S. C., has accepted the position of carder and spinner at the Deep River Mills No. 1, Randleman, N. C.

H. W. Thomas, who recently resigned as overseer of weaving at Drayton, S. C., is now located at White Store, S. C.

Jno. D. Priest, of Bamberg, S. C., has accepted a position as machinist at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

J. L. Williams, of Reidsville, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Greenwood (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Jerome Wallace, of Macon, Ga., has accepted the position of engineer of the Social Circle (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

C. P. Hudlow has resigned as second hand in weaving at Mill No. 1, Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

W. C. Voss has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at Mill No. 1, Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

W. C. Pannell has resigned as engineer at the Social Circle (Ga.) Cotton Mills and accepted a similar position at the Gate City Mills, East Point, Ga.

V. B. Bogan has resigned as night overseer of weaving at the Shelby (N. C.) Cotton Mills and accepted the position of second hand in weaving at the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.



CAPACITY 1000 POUNDS LINT PER HOUR.

## "IT WORKS ADMIRABLY"

"THE BEST SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF CLEANING - OPENING - BLOOMING - OF COTTON"

SLATER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Pawtucket, R. I.

Sept. 25th, 1911.

Empire Duplex Gin Co.  
68 William Street, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: We received your C. O. B. Machine, and put same in operation, and find that it works admirably. From what we have seen up to date it seems to be the best solution of the problem of "Cleaning, Opening and Blooming" of cotton in the Picker room that we have yet found, particularly for Egyptian or any compressed cotton. It puts the fiber in such beautiful shape for the action of the pickers and cards that we are satisfied that those machines are able to do their work much better. We are glad to see improvements being made in the Picker Room end of the cotton mill, as it seems that all attention in the way of improvements in the last decade have been in the finishing processes of the mill. We wish for you every success.

Yours very truly,

SLATER MANUFACTURING CO.  
Wm. H. Harris, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURED BY

EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY, 68 William St., New York



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Bessemer City, N. C.**—The Huss Mfg. Co. has moved its office from Gastonia, N. C., to this place.

**Marion, S. C.**—Paulson, Linkroum & Co., of New York, have been appointed sole selling agents for the Marion Manufacturing Company.

**Kings Mountain, N. C.**—A small fire occurred at the Klotha Mills last week but the damage was very light.

**Easley, S. C.**—The Alice Mills are reported to have sold their product up to January, 1913, at a good profit. W. M. Sherrard is superintendent.

**Brenham, Texas.**—It is announced that the Brenham Cotton Mills will be re-organized as the Lone Star Cotton Mills and will resume operations shortly.

**Randleman, N. C.**—On account of low water in the river the mills have been compelled to disconnect the water wheels and use steam entirely.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The carpenters have about finished repairing the outside of the houses at the Poe Mfg. Co., and are now reflooring those that are in bad repair.

**Palmetto, Ga.**—The Palmetto Cotton Mills are building a new addition, 50 by 150 feet, to be used as a cloth and storage room. This mill recently had removed twenty old looms and have installed eighteen new looms.

**Greenville, S. C.**—This week, the machinery of the American Spinning Company was again put on the electric drive after being pulled by steam for the past several months, on account of the low water in the streams.

**Dallas, N. C.**—The Monarch and the Moraweb Cotton Mills are putting in full time now. In fact the condition of these mills has been prosperous all the time.

The old Dallas Mill, which went into the hands of a receiver in July, will probably start up in the near future.

**Griffin, Ga.**—Three local cotton mill plants will be sold separately under sealed bids and under orders of court, at the office of the referee in bankruptcy, at noon on Nov. 7. The mills are the Spalding Cotton Mills, 9,984 spindles, the Central Mills, 7,168 spindles and the Boyd-Mangham Manufacturing Co., plant, 13,888 spindles. The sale will include mill buildings, operatives' houses and other property. T. D. Meador and John K. Ottley, of Atlanta, and Roswell H. Drake, Griffin, are the trustees in bankruptcy.

**Dallas, N. C.**—There was a meeting of the creditors and stockholders of the Dallas Cotton Mill Monday afternoon at Gastonia, N. C., for the purpose of discussing the desires of the creditors as to what disposition the court shall make of the property. It will be remembered that this mill recently went into the hands of a receiver.

**Rockingham, N. C.**—Rockingham's ten cotton mills are now running to their capacity except the Entwistle, which is ready for running and is ready for more mill help. The decline in cotton, with their product holding up fairly well, is much more encouraging to the mills, and will be brighter for the employees, who also had a hard time for several years.

**Thurmont, Md.**—The Union Manufacturing Company, of Frederick, Md., has decided to locate a knitting mill at this place, and has secured a 50 by 60 foot building for this purpose. Some new machinery will be installed, but most of the equipment will be that now used by the company at Frederick. At first the Thurmont plant will have 18 knitting machines for hosiery manufacture.

**Douglasville, Ga.**—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Lois Cotton Mills a large amount was passed up to the surplus fund, a small dividend was declared, and the showing was considered exceptionally good as the past year has not been very good for cotton mills in general. The old officers and directors were reelected. The mill has its output sold for several months ahead.

**Glendale, S. C.**—The rainfall early in the week resulted in filling the streams in the county and enabled the cotton mills that use water power to keep going. On account of lower water in Pacolet river and Lawson's Fork, the management of Converse, Clifton and Glendale mills have experienced difficulty in operating the mills. A well known mill president said that unless the Piedmont section had good rains in the near future it would be necessary for several mills to close down.

**Shawmut, Ala.**—For several weeks owing to the scarcity of water, the Shawmut and Langdale Mills have been running on alternate days. However, both have increased their running time since there has been rain to the north of them.

People who have known the Chattahoochee River for 25 years say that they have never seen the stream in such a low condition.

The new steam power plant at Langdale will soon be complete after which they will not be dependent upon the river.

**Cuero, Texas.**—The Guadalupe Valley Cotton Mills expect to begin active operations in a week or 10 days, after an idleness of more than a year. The new spindles have been installed and tried out, and the other equipment is being rushed to completion.

A modern office building and a new storage warehouse for cotton and finished cloth and four cottages for the mill employees have just been completed. The foundations for the other 10 are up and some are nearly finished. Two hundred persons will be given employment.

**Columbus, Ga.**—Owing to the continued low state of the Chattahoochee River all of the cotton mills of this section with the exception of the Eagle and Phenix Mills, which owns and operates its own power plant, are operating on half time. This is due to the fact that the Columbus Power Company cannot supply a sufficient amount of power to run them. By agreement, the mills owners closed for the afternoon about a week ago, pending an improvement of the condition of the river, which is lower than it has been in years.

**Randleman, N. C.**—All the local cotton mills have been running regularly since the first of September. Numbers of men have been imported as overseers and superintendents. The outlook for the cotton mills in Randleman has probably not been brighter in years. The "back home" current among the cotton mill folks, while quite rapid, has not been, as yet, sufficient to put in operation all of the machinery. Great masses of operatives moved away from the town during the period of stagnation after the old Randleman and Naomi Falls Manufacturing Companies.

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**—After about a year of inactivity, the Park Woolen Mills have resumed active operations. For the first few weeks the force will not exceed 150 per-read papers.

sons, but the normal number of between 250 and 300 will gradually be put on. The plant has been closed down on account of the market conditions. During the interval the machinery and equipment was overhauled and resumption found every detail in readiness for a busy season. The Park Woolen Mill lines are largely cassimere and jeans.

**Rome, Ga.**—The work on the addition to the Anchor Duck Mills of this place is progressing and Contractor Dupree is advancing the work as rapidly as possible. The foundation of the annex to the mills which is being erected on the west side of the present building, has been laid and the basement floor completed. Within a very short time the first and second

stories will go up. This addition will increase the output of the mills about one-third.

There are to be erected ten new dwelling houses for the mill company, three of which are about complete.

**Marshall, N. C.**—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Capitola Manufacturing Company was held at the office of the company last week. The business of the company showed some improvement over the depressed conditions of the past few years, but not sufficiently so to pay any dividends.

The directors elected for the ensuing year are: W. J. McLendon, Jr., M. L. Church, D. Chipley, J. J. Redmon, J. E. Rector, N. H. Rice, J. R. Swann, A. J. Roberts, C. B. Washburn, J. M. Gudger, Jr., Shad Franklin.

W. J. McLendon was re-elected president, and M. L. Church secretary and treasurer.

**Lawrenceville, Ga.**—A new management has taken charge of the Lawrenceville Manufacturing Co., beginning October 1. Experts are now at work overhauling the plant, preparatory to starting upon full time Nov. 1. The mill makes mule-spun hosiery yarn on cones and will use a strict good middling cotton, buying direct from the planter, while the product will be sold direct to the knitter. This will make it possible to name attractive prices on a product which should be regarded as standard, considering those responsible for it. Samuel A. Carter, president of the Gate City Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., is manager of the Lawrenceville plant, but will continue his office at Atlanta. The other officers remain unchanged.

**High Point, N. C.**—The production of print cloth will soon be begun by the Pickett Cotton Mills. This company and its plans were previously fully detailed, and a brief resume now will be of interest. This is a \$400,000 corporation, and F. M. Pickett (secretary-treasurer) is the active manager. It will operate about 12,000 spindles and 300 looms, which machinery is now being received and installed. The Howard & Bullough (American Machine Co., Ltd.) of Providence, R. I., is furnishing the spindles, etc., and the Stafford Co., of Reidsville, Mass., is supplying the looms. The buildings (now about completed) have been erected by the Carolina Construction Co., of Greensboro, N. C., after plans and specifications by Lockwood, Greene & Co., of Boston, Mass., their district agent, R. A. Thayer, of Greenville, S. C., being in charge. The strictest kind of fireproof construction has been followed. Slasher and picker rooms are on each end



of mill and divided from the weave room by fire walls. The main building is 100 by 300 feet and the warehouse is 50 by 100 feet, both two stories high. Standard brick mill construction with decided improvements introducing reinforced concrete is the style of construction. Electric power will be used except for heating and slashing. For these purposes steam will be supplied, a 125-horsepower boiler having been purchased. Among the other facilities may be named sprinkler system, 50,000 gallon tank, 400,000-gallon reservoir, 1,000-gallon per minute fire pump, pipe system for blowing cotton from warehouse to opening room, etc..

**Charleston, S. C.**—The suit of J. H. Lane and Co., and John M. Tallman and Co., of New York, against the Maple Cotton Mills and others, involving the merging of the Maple Cotton Mills, the Hamer Cotton Mills and the Dillon Cotton Mills under the last named corporation, did not come up as originally set, the case having been deferred on agreement of counsel at the request of the defendants.

This case is of general interest, aside from those directly concerned in the mills, because questions are involved affecting the general merging of mills, which has become quite common in South Carolina.

A contention is made by the attorneys of the complainants that under the laws of South Carolina, in the absence of a special statute on the books, it is unlawful for a profitable concern to sell, or transfer its franchise and property.

A decision of the court along this line would probably affect the merger of some of the other mills in the state and hence the case is of much interest among the cotton mill people.

**Bessemer City, N. C.**—All the real and other property of the Smith Cotton Mills Company has been sold by the American Trust Company, of Charlotte, N. C., as trustee and commissioner, to W. J. Saunders, the consideration being \$20,000. A report of this sale has been made to Judge W. J. Adams. Following the report of the sale, Judge Adams signed order for the payment by the trustee and commissioner of claims aggregating \$10,000, or one-half of the sum realized from the sale of the mill. The principal items in the order made by the court at this term are: Payment of claim of O. F. Mason, attorney in fact, for the Ouachita Cotton Mills, amounting to \$3,000.

Payment of judgment held by Horace Alvin Johnson against the South Cotton Mills, amounting to \$4,000.

Payment of claim of A. H. Washburn amounting to \$2,000.



## Spinners Run More Sides

The following letter was written to one of our foremen:

We have now had the Turbo-Humidifier in operation nearly three months, and I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of the same.

We have had no trouble whatever with the system during this time, and your own personal work upon the job was most excellent.

I have had experience with nearly all of the standard types of humidifiers, but the Turbo in my opinion excels at every point. I firmly believe that it is a direct saving of nearly 3 per cent. in the matter of invisible waste, besides enabling us to use stock that heretofore was unavailable and valueless. Our spinners run more sides, thereby increasing the individual earnings. The Turbo practically cares for itself and needs little or no attention, after being properly adjusted.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.  
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.  
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

A number of additional claims of smaller amounts are included in the order of the court, leaving about \$10,000 still in the hands of the American Trust Company as commissioner and trustee.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—The actual transfer of the Elizabeth Cotton Mills to G. E. Huggins and associates of New York, was made Friday of last week, the details having been practically completed by the attorneys on Thursday. Mr. Huggins will return to New York for a few days. W. C. Martin, who is associated with him, will remain here, superintending repairs until his return.

The Elizabeth Cotton Mills at East Point, recently purchased at bankrupt sale by G. E. Huggins, of New York, will be known as the Martel Mills in the future.

The Martel Manufacturing Company has been incorporated under the laws of New York, and the charter filed at Albany. The capital is \$200,000, and the incorporators are Louis W. Smith, of Freeport; William W. Farrish, of Montclair, N. J., and Isaac R. Stewart, of New York.

W. W. Farrish, of the Farrish-Stafford Company, of New York, is the president, and Isaac R. Stewart is a director of the Manufacturers Commercial Company of New York of which corporation Mr. Huggins is vice-president. Louis W. Smith is connected with the Farrish-Stafford Company. The output of the mill will be distributed through the Farrish-Stafford Company.

The operation of the mills will begin in November, with several hundred employees, just as soon as the work of resetting the boilers and other necessary repairs can be finished. The plant is equipped with 10,000 spindles and 250 broad looms, with a monthly capacity of 50,000 pounds of yarn and cloth. The new owners have in mind the increase of capacity in the future, as there is already room for the installation of 5,000 additional spindles.

The charter was obtained in New York because the promoters had to have action at once, and Georgia's charter law required 30 days of publication.

### Cotton Goods Exhibit.

Arch B. Calvert, president of the Drayton Mill, is making at the fair an exhibit of the goods made by his mill. This is the first step in the direction of a great textile exhibit, which will be a feature of the Spartanburg fairs in the future. In the years to come there will be mill superintendents from all parts of this country here to visit the textile exhibits of the mills of this county. Mark the prediction.—Spartanburg Herald.

## Textile Directories

### Southern Cotton Mill Directory

BY TEXTILE PUBLISHING CO.  
POCKET SIZE \$1.00

### American Textile Directory

BY LORD & NAGLE  
Office Edition \$3.00    Traveling Edition \$2.00

### Blue Book

BY DAVIDSON PUBLISHING CO.  
Office Edition \$4.00    Traveling Edition \$3.00

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## AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

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WILLIAM FIRTH, President

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THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING  
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

J. F. PORTER, Southern Representative, Room 209, Rhodes Building, Marietta Street, ATLANTA GEORGIA



## Cotton Goods Report

New York.—During the past week buying in the staple goods end of the market has been restricted because of the unsettled condition of the cotton market.

There is considerable talk of lower prices on several lines, but the manufacturer and selling agent are watching the raw material market closely, and are not inclined to make a move until sure that raw material has reached a steady basis.

The orders coming forward are mostly for moderate lots of staple goods to meet immediate or nearby requirements; and it is noticeable that these orders are being placed on goods which have already been revised.

It is said that there was a distinctly better feeling in the market towards the last of the week which applied especially to gray goods.

Judging from conditions in China at the present time and late advices received from that quarter, the near future is by no means bright.

It is predicted by houses in close touch with the Red Sea trade, that the trouble between Italy and Turkey will result in more business being placed with American manufacturers.

It is apparent that prints are enjoying the best of the demand for export and it compares very favorably with the demand for anything else for export.

Many are still predicting 8 cent cotton and claiming that the crop will be 15,000,000 bales which prediction does not strengthen buyers.

Trading in the Fall River print cloth market was again very quiet last week, due in a large degree to the declining cotton market.

Moderate sales, at reduced prices, in most instances, were recorded. Although the uncertain condition of the cotton market was responsible for the manufacturers holding aloof for several weeks and making them indifferent to dispose of their goods, there has been a change in the attitude of the mill men. The manufacturers are now more ready to sell even at prices assuring little better than an even break, notwithstanding their confidence in a lower cotton market.

Sales for the last week amounted to 110,000 pieces, of which about 70,000 pieces were spots. The advanced sales were mostly for delivery in November and December. Moderate sales of corded goods and fancies were also made for deliveries to begin six weeks ahead and run through January. The plain goods marketed for nearly all wide and medium wide styles. There was almost nothing doing in narrow goods sales. Manufacturers, although accepting reduced prices, insisted on better terms than reported outside. An example in point, they insist on three cents for 27-inch, 64x60s, while Southern mills reported sales at 2 7-8 cents.

Current prices in the print

cloth market were quoted in New York as follows:

Prt. clths, 28-in, st 3 5-15 to 16 5-16	
Prt. clths, 28-in, st 3 1-2	—
28-in., 64x60s	3 5-16 —
Gray goods, 39-in.,	
68x72s, . . . . .	4 3-4 to 4 7-8
38 1-2 in., stds 4 1-4 to 4 5-16	
4-yd., 80-80s . . . 6 1-8 to 6 1-4	
Br. drills, . . . . .	stds 7 3-4 to 8
Shtgs, south, std 7 3-4	—
3-yard . . . . .	7 1-4 —
4-yard, 56x60s . . . 5 3-8	—
Denims, 9-oz. . . . .	13 to 16 1-2
Stark, 8-oz. duck . . 13 7-8	—
Hartford, 11-oz. 40-	
in. duck . . . . .	17 —
Tickings, 8-oz. . . . 12 1-2	—
Std fancy prints . . 4 3-4	—
Std ginghams . . . . 6 1-4	—
Fine dress ging. . . 7	to 9 1-4
Kid. fin. cambries 3 3-4 to 4	

### Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

October 20, 1911 . . . . .	2,608,853
Previous Week . . . . .	2,226,079
Last year . . . . .	2,195,499

### Weekly Statistics.

New York, October 20.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, Oct. 20, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.	
	This Yr. Last Yr.
Port receipts . . . . .	471,124
Overland to mills and Canada . . . . .	20,772
Southern mill takings (estimated) . . . . .	85,000
Loss of stock at interior towns . . . . .	63,447
Brought into sight for the week . . . . .	640,343
	This Yr. Last Yr.
Port receipts . . . . .	2,505,322
Overland to mills and Canada . . . . .	40,936
Southern mill takings (estimated) . . . . .	430,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1 . . .	342,883
Brought into sight for the season . . . . .	3,319,141
86 bales added to receipts for season	

A good old Scotch minister, calling unexpectedly on a widow who lives in a cottage on the outskirts of the village, surprised her in the midst of washing a lot of clothes. She hurriedly hid behind a clothes-horse and told her little boy to say that she was out.

The visitor knocked at the door. "Well, Jamie," he said, "and where is your mother?"

"My mother's not in; she's gone down street on a message," promptly replied the lad.

"Indeed," replied the minister, with a glance at the bottom of the screen. "Well, tell her I called; and say that the next time she goes down to the village she should take her feet with her"—Exchange.

## GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

### SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

## DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, R. I.



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines

Mfrs. of all kinds Saddles, Stirrups and Levers

Send for Sample

## Southern Audit Co.

(INCORPORATED)

### Public Accountants and Auditors

901-903 Realty Building

Phone 2103

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

C. L. SMITH  
President

JOHN W. TODD  
Vice-President and Secretary

## Underwear Factory for Sale

In a live and important city in the Southeast. Three-story brick building 200 feet by 60 feet; 4 hydrants and large tank; 2 steam elevators. In good repair. Switch to factory from main line of Southern Railway system. No incumbrance. Terms, \$12,500; one-half cash, balance easy payments. This factory is suitable for any kind of textile plant. Fine opportunity. Convenient to cheap coal supplies. Excellent location. For particulars refer to file No 13,307 and address

## M. V. RICHARDS

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OR

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## Clays in the South

The U. S. Government report shows that the value of brick and tile manufactured from clay in Pennsylvania for 1909 exceeded twenty million dollars.

We can show limitless deposits of superior clay in easy reach of reasonable priced electric power, where transportation facilities offer a very wide distribution.

An ideal location for a large plant. For particulars address

## J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — The week showed a fair sized volume of business in the yarn market, but prices were irregular in many instances even for spot deliveries of numbers that are scarce. Sales of lots of 25,000 to 50,000 pounds were more numerous than the previous week. There would doubtless be more business if prices were more staple.

Manufactures of knit goods were fairly good buyers of yarn during the week. While there is an uncertainty as to the proper date to show the new lines of underwear, this has not seriously interfered with knit goods manufacturers buying for future needs. While they have not bought as freely as in past seasons they are covering a part of their probable needs.

Weavers bought small quantities for spot deliveries and the prices paid varied with their needs.

Spinners are not inclined to make any great concessions in prices on yarns for prompt deliveries. Some of them took contracts a month or more ago on the basis of 10 and 10 1-2 cent. cotton, and did not buy the needed cotton until it dropped to 9 cents, consequently, they are making a good profit, and as many of them are well sold up until the first of the year, they are in a position to hold prices firm on deliveries to be made during the next 30 to 50 days.

## Southern Single Skeins:

8s	17	—
10s	16 1-2	—
12s	17	—
14s	17 1-2	—
16s	17 1-2-18	—
20s	18 1-2-19	—
26s	20 1-2	—
30s	21 1-2	—

## Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	16	—16 1-2
10s	16 1-2	—
12s	16 1-2-17	—
14s	17	—17 1-2
16s	16 1-2-17	—
20s	18	—19
24s	19 1-2-20	—
26s	20 1-2	—
30s	21	—21 1-2
40s	25 1-2	—
50s	33	—
60s	38	—38 1-2

## Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	15 1-2-17
8-4 slack	17 1-2-18
9-4 slack	18

## Southern Single Warps:

8s	16 1-2
10s	16 1-2-17
12s	17
14s	17 1-2
16s	17 1-2-18
20s	17 1-2-18
24s	19
26s	19 1-2
30s	21
40s	25

## Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	17 1-2
10s	17 1-2-18
12s	17 1-2
16s	17 1-2-18
20s	18
24s	19
26s	20
30s	21
36s	20
36s	23 1-2-24
50s	33

## Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones:

8s	16	—16 1-2
10s	16 1-2-17	—
12s	17	—17 1-2
14s	17 1-2	—
18s	18	—18 1-2
20s	19	—19 1-2
22s	19 1-2-20	—
26s	20 1-2	—
30s	21	—21 1-2
40s	26	—26 1-2
36s	30	—
40s	37	—

## Single Skein Carded Peeler:

20s	24	—
24s	24 1-2	—
26s	24 1-2-25	—
30s	24 1-2-25	—
36s	24 1-2-25	—
40s	31	—
50s	35	—
60s	37	—

## Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins:

20s	24	—
22s	24 1-2	—
24s	24 1-2-25	—
26s	25 1-2	—
30s	27	—
36s	30 1-2	—
40s	31 1-2	—
50s	37 1-2	—
60s	42	—43

## Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	27	—
24s	28	—
30s	31	—
40s	37	—
50s	44	—45
60s	50	—51

## Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	27	—27 1-2
24s	28 1-2	—
30s	31 1-2	—
40s	38	—38 1-2
50s	44	—
60s	50	—51
70s	60	—62
80s	72	—

# A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

**BROKERS**

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	70	75
Aiken Mfg. Co.	85	—
American Spinning Co.	162	—
Anderson C. Mills pfd	90	—
Aragon Mills	65	—
Arcadia Mills	93	—
Arkwright Mills	100	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	60	65
Avondale Mills, Ala.	116	120
Belton Cotton Mills	130	—
Brandon Mills	93	—
Brogan Mills	61	—
Cabarrus	130	—
Calhoun Mills	61	—
Capital Cotton Mills	80	85
Chiquola Mills	167	—
Clifton, pfd.	100	—
Clinton Cotton Mills	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	95	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	95	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92 1/2	100
Cox Mfg. Company	70	—
D. E. Converse Co.	85	—
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.	75	—
Drayton Mills	95	—
Eagle & Phenix Ga.	117	—
Easley Cotton Mills	160	165
Eneoree	45	—
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	75	—
Exposition Cot. M., Ga.	210	—
Fairfield Cotton Mills	70	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	65	—
Gainesville C. M. Co. Ga.	80	—
Glenwood Mills	141	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	101	—
Glenn-L. Mfg. Co., pfd.	95	—
Gluck Mills	100	—
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd.	38	—
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	160	165
Greenwood Cotton Mills	57	59
Grendel Mills	100	—
Hamrick Mills	100	—
Hartsville Cot. Mills	190	—
Inman Mills	105	—
Inman Mills, pfd.	101	—
Jackson Mills	95	—
King J. P. Mfg Co., Ga.	85	100
Lancaster Cot. Mills	130	—
Lancaster C. Mills, pfd	98	—
Langley Mfg. Co.	110	—
Laurens Cot. Mills	125	—
Limestone Cot. Mills	175	—
Lockhart Mills	10	—
Marlboro Mills	80	—
Mills Mfg. Co.	90	93
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	105	—
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	105	—
Monarch Cot. Mills	110	—
Monaghan Mills	101	—
Newberry Cot. Mills	125	140
Ninety-Six	135	145
Norris Cotton Mills	115	—
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd.	90	—
Orangeb'g Mfg. Co., pfd	90	—
Orr Cotton Mills	91	—
Ottaray Mills	100	—
Oconee	100	—
Oconee, pfd	100	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	90	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	—
Parker Mills (Guar.)	102	—
Parker Mills, pfd	77	—

Charlotte, N. C.

**BROKERS**

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks,

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High

Grade Securities

## North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arlington	140	—
Atherton	—	—
Avon	—	—
Bloomfield	110	—
Brookside	100	105
Brown Mfg. Co.	100	110
Cabarrus	131	—
Cannon	120	141
Chadwick-Hoskins	95	—
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	100	—
Clara	110	—
Cliffside	190	200
Cora	—	135
Dresden	—	136
Dilling	—	—
Efird	100	125
Elmira, pfd.	—	100
Erwin Com	120	—
Erwin, pfd	101	102
Florence	—	126
Flint	130	—
Gaston	90	—
Gibson	70	—
Gray Mfg. Co.	121	—
Highland Park	150	200
Highland Park, pfd.	101	—
Henrietta	170	—
Imperial	101	106
Kesler	125	140
Linden	—	—
Loray, pfd	90	94
Lowell	—	181
Lumberton	251	—
Mooreville	123	—
Modena	—	90
Nokomis, N. C.	200	—
Ozark	92	110
Patterson	110	126
Raleigh	100	—
Roanoke Mills	155	161
Salisbury	136	—
Statesville Cot. Mills	—	96
Trenton, N. C.	—	—
Tuscarora	90	—
Washington, pfd	101	—
Washington	20	30
Wiscasset	103	125
Woodlawn	100	103
Parker Mills, Com.	20	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	160	—
Pelzer	138	140
Pickens Cotton Mills	94	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	160	—
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	115	—
Riverside Mills	25	—
Saxon Mills	120	127 1/2
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	60	—
Spartan Mills	125	—
Toxaway Mills	72	—
Tucapau Mills	260	—
Union Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd	50	—
Union-Buffero Mills, 2d pfd	10	—
Victor Mfg. Co.	112	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	80	—
Warren Mfg. Co.	95	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	—
Watts Mills	95	—
Whitney Mfg. Co.	120	—
Williamston Mills	115	120
Woodruff	105	115
Woodside Mills, com.	70	—
Woodside Mills, guar.	100	—



## Personal Items

W. S. Gregory has moved from Arkwright, S. C., to Arcadia, S. C.

S. M. Anderson has resigned as overseer of carding at the Arcadia (S. C.) Mills.

George League has been appointed constable at the Woodside Mill, Greenville, S. C.

Pat McGairety has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Arcadia (S. C.) Mills.

Jas. W. Howard has moved from Canton, Ga., to Grijn, Ga.

J. J. Justice has been appointed constable at the Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.

John Groves, of Dalton, Ga., has accepted a position at the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga.

R. L. Mallonnee has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Darlington (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

W. A. Stone who is erecting Draper looms at Covington, Ga., spent Sunday at Lindale, Ga.

Pierce Gault has accepted the position of spindle plumber with the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C.

Walter Daniel, of Cliffside, N. C., has accepted a position at the Florence Mill, Forest City, N. C.

Alex Caton has accepted a position with the Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C.

Geo. Stokes has accepted a position with the LaFayette (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Newt. Overcash has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

W. R. Richardson has been promoted to overseer of carding at the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

F. E. Blair has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

W. W. Polk has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Asbury Gilbert has resigned as second hand in spinning in Columbus (Ga.) Mill No. 1.

Ed Thompson has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at Columbus (Ga.) Mill No. 1.

B. R. Green has resigned as second hand in spinning at Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co., Mill No. 2.

Lon Riley has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co., Mill No. 2.

E. L. Nunnally, of Providence, R. I., is now fixing looms at the Lynchburg (Va.) Cotton Mills.

W. H. Carlisle has resigned as master mechanic at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co., to accept a similar position at the LaGrange (Ga.) Mills.

A. S. Iler has resigned as master mechanic at the Greenwood (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. A. Doggett, of Buffalo, S. C., has accepted the position of loom fixer at the Lynchburg (Va.) Cotton Mills.

A. T. Nuttall, formerly of Greensboro, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Lynchburg (Va.) Cotton Mills.

J. H. Hines, superintendent of the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co., has returned from Atlanta, where he has been in hospital for some time.

J. V. McCombs has accepted the position of overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C.

Chas. Parker has resigned as card grinder at the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co., and accepted a position at Trough, S. C.

G. R. Hooper, overseer of spinning at the Dresden Mills, Lumberton, N. C., was married last week at Greenville, S. C.

J. P. Long was painfully scalded last week while making some repairs upon the boilers of the Bonnie Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

M. R. Traxler, of Mt. Airy, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand at the Spray (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

E. E. Hendrix has resigned his position with the Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C., and will move to Miami, Fla.

Luther Sopshire has resigned as section hand at the German American Mills, Spray, N. C., and accepted a similar position at Fries, Va.

Ira W. Wilson, of Griffin, Ga., has accepted a position at the Buck Creek Mills, Saluria, Ala.

A. F. Ballinger has resigned as door keeper at the Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., to accept a position in the card room.

John Elkins, of Ware Shoals, S. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Chiquola Mills, Honea Path, S. C.

B. C. Jones has resigned his position with the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co. to engage in the insurance business.

Rufus Hart, of the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C., had both arms broken last week by falling off a ladder.

L. A. Huggins has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Green River Mfg. Co., Tuxedo, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Majestic Mills, Belmont, N. C.

Jas. Winecoff has resigned his position as loom fixer at the Dallas Mills, Huntsville, Ala., to accept the position of slasher tender at the Lowe Mfg. Co., of the same place.

C. S. Cozart has resigned as second hand in No. 3 dressing room, Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., to become overseer of spinning and

winding at the New Century Mills, South Boston, Va.

J. C. Stroud has been transferred from overseer of winding and twisting to overseer of carding and spinning at the Glencoe Mills, Columbia, S. C.

W. F. Cleveland who has been keeping books in the Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weave room No. 1 of the same mill.

Joseph Mercure, representing the General Electric Co., of Pittsfield, Mass., who for two months has been stationed at Greer, S. C., at the Victor Mill has moved to Charlotte.

J. P. Eller has resigned as loom fixer at the Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Dan River Mills No. 3, Danville, Va.

Wm. Parker, president of Standard Mills, Cedartown, Ga., went by automobile last week and paid a visit to Geo. S. Harris, superintendent of the Lanett (Ala.) Mills.

Yancy L. Yon has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Manchester Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., and will devote his time to a self oiling roller which he recently patented.

G. J. King has resigned as overseer of spinning at the New Century Mill, South Boston, Va., to accept a similar position at the Victoria Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

O. E. Wilson has resigned as overseer of carding at the Winder (Ga.) Cotton Mills, to accept a similar position at the Henderson (Ky.) Cotton Mills.

J. F. Bright, formerly of the Georgia Cordage Company, Decatur, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Winder (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

R. B. Hunt has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co., to accept a similar position with the LaGrange (Ga.) Mills.

C. R. Riddle has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Granby Mill, Columbia, S. C., to become superintendent of the Fairfield Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

J. H. Jenkins has resigned as overseer of carding at the W. S. Gray Cotton Mills, Woodruff, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Eno Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.

D. B. Neal, who resigned his position with the Massachusetts Mills, Columbus, Ga., to accept a position at Columbus, Ga., has declined the position and will remain at Lindale.

Frank E. Heymer, formerly superintendent of the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C., but who spent the summer in Europe, has accepted the position of agent of the Alexander City (Ala.) Mills.

Thos. B. Rector has resigned as overseer of cloth room and napper rooms at the Rushton Mills, Griffin, Ga., to return to his former position as overseer of cloth room at Siluria, Ala.

## Former Doffer Boy a Candidate For Governor.

To the mill people of this city, Mr. Russell impressed the voters that this was possibly the first time that the people of their class had ever had a chance to vote for a man for chief executive who had labored as a doffer in a spinning oom of a cotton mill.—Rome (Ga.) Tribune Herald.

## Arrested For Assault.

Alexander Leathers, a white man of the Connetsee Mill village, Reedy River, S. C., was arrested during the week charged with assault and battery with intent to kill. He is accused of assaulting with a rock, Josey Scaff, of the same village. It is said that Leathers threw a rock at the husband of Josey Scaff, but that the rock went wild, striking the woman on the head and inflicting serious wounds.

## Constable Sells Moonshine.

In the Circuit Court at Greenville, S. C., last week W. W. Putman, a white man, was convicted of violation of the internal revenue law and sentenced to serve five months in the Greenville jail and to pay a fine of \$300.

Last April, while holding an appointment as constable in the Mills Mill village, Putman was captured by revenue officers as he was driving from the mountains with 30 gallons of blockade whiskey in his buggy.

## Sweethearts Arrested.

Charles Johnson, a young man of the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga., and 17-year-old Nellie Briggs, also of Atlanta, were arrested during the week, charged with robbing a grocery store.

Both deny the burglary and say that they were running away to be married when they found the store open, chewing gum scattered for about a block, and a sack of groceries leaning against the door. The officers who made the arrest say that they found the couple coming out of the store and they had the stolen articles at that time.

## Deep River Mills.

The Deep River Mills, formerly the Randleman Mfg. Co. and the Naomi Falls Mfg. Co., of Randleman, N. C., are now under entirely new management. R. P. Deal, formerly of Siluria, Ala., is general manager while D. Sutcliffe, formerly superintendent at Arcadia, S. C., is superintendent.

W. F. Oprey, of Batesburg, S. C., is overseer of carding and spinning with F. G. Asbell of Social Circle, Ga., as second hand in carding. A. Floyd has charge of the weaving, while W. T. Ferguson has the slashing, and Albert Nelson is master mechanic.

Messrs. Knight and Ritch, of the Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., are doing overhauling work and Will Busbin is plumbing spindles.



## Want Department

### Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

### Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau.

If you are out of a job or are seeking a better one the employment bureau of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** offers you an opportunity at a very small cost.

### Kansas City Cotton Mills Co.,

#### Kansas City, Kansas.

**Carding, Drawing, Speeder Hands, Spinners, Doffers, Spoolers, and Draper Loom Weavers Wanted.**

Regular and steady work with good wages. Mill starting up September 1st to 15th; on light duck, etc. All modern machinery; strictly high class work. Healthy location, good water, amusements and churches of all denominations. Apply as above.

### Wanted

By First class South Carolina mill:

A machinist at \$2.25 per day. A card grinder at \$1.60 per day. And a carpenter at \$1.50 per day.

Prefer men with family help for the mill. Address, M. L., care Textile Bulletin.

### Wanted.

Want first class Jacquard loom fixer at \$2.10 per day. Address R. L. Gaddy, overseer of weaving Fidelity Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

**WANTED**—Position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving or overseer and designer in large mill. Native of South Carolina. Long Experience. Best of reference. Married. Age 35. Can get production. Now employed as designer. Will go anywhere. Address 44, care Textile Bulletin.

**WANTED**—Position as engineer, master mechanic and electrician, 10 years practical experience on compound engines, motors and shop work. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 45.

**WANTED**—Position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can get results. Would like to correspond with mill needing first class man. Address No. 46.

**WANTED**—Position as superintendent. Fourteen years as carder and spinner and four years as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 47.

**WANTED**—Position as overseer of weaving and designing. Experienced on fine and coarse goods, also all kinds of dobby work. Satisfactory references. Address No. 48.

**WANTED**—Position as overseer of carding, or carding and spinning. Have had long experience as overseer of both carding and spinning. Three years experience erecting and overhauling combers. First class references. Address No. 49.

**WANTED**—Position as overseer of weaving. Would accept position as second hand in large room. 15 years experience on sheetings, shirting, drills and box loom work. Address No. 50.

**WANTED**—Position as superintendent. Have had long experience on colored and fancy goods and am an experienced designer. Now employed in the North, but wish to locate in the South. Address No. 51.

**SUPERINTENDENT** of long and varied experience, 39 years old, of moral and temperate habits. Now employed, but want larger mill and better salary. Correspondence or interviews invited. Address No. 52.

**WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT OF SMALL** mill or spinner in large mill. 20 years experience in carding and spinning. Now employed as assistant superintendent. Experienced on 4s to 60s both waste and cotton, long and short staple. Best of references. Address No. 53.

**WANTED**—Position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position of carder and spinner for four years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 54.

**WANTED**—Position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and have filled position in large mills. Good reference. Address No. 55.

**WANTED**—Position as overseer of weaving. Experience on both plain and fancy white and colored goods. Long experience, and good references. Address No. 56.

**WANTED**—Position as overseer of carding; 36 years old, married, strictly sober and good manager of help. Six and a half years experience as overseer in good mill. Can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 57.

**WANTED**—Position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and am now assistant superintendent of a large mill and giving satisfaction. Can give as references, my present employers. Address No. 58.

**WANTED**—Position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. I can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 59.

**WANTED**—Position as overseer of carding and combing or spinning. Long experience; 30 years old, married, strictly sober and can get quantity and quality at right cost. Address No. 60.

**WANTED**—Position as overseer of spinning; 15 years experience in both weaving and yarn mills. Can furnish references from good mills. Address No. 61.

**WANTED**—Position as superintendent. Have had long experience on almost all lines of goods manufactured in the South and can furnish fine reference. Address No. 62.

**WANTED BY PRACTICAL MANUFACTURER** position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. White or colored raw stock, long or short chain beaming and quilling hosiery yarn, fancy mixes, mock twists, etc., 4s to 60s. 15 years as superintendent at present employed; reference No. 1; can come 30 days notice. Address No. 63.

**WANTED**—Position as superintendent of yarn mill. Now employed as superintendent, but would change on account of health of family. 40 years old and have held one position 11 years. Would

## PATENTS

### Trade marks and Copyrights

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30 Years Active Service*

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*Patent Lawyers*

Suite 34 N. U. Bldg. Washington, D. C.

like a mill in run-down condition. Address No. 64.

**WANTED** position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience in first-class mills on both white and colored goods. Fine references. Address No. 65.

**WANT POSITION AS OVERSEER OF WEAVING.** Have had long experience in first-class mills and can furnish good references. Would be willing to take a small amount of stock in the mill. Address No. 66.

**WANT** position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 67.

**WANT** position as master mechanic. Have had long experience in cotton mill work and can furnish best of references. Address No. 68.

**WANT** position as overseer of carding. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 69.

**WANT** position as superintendent. Have long experience and am now employed but want larger mill. My references are good and I can get results. Address No. 70.

**WANT** position as superintendent at not less than \$2,000. Now employed, but would prefer to change. Good references as to both character and ability. Address No. 71.

**WANT POSITION** as superintendent of small mill or carder in large mill. Age 39. Married. 25 years in mill business. 5 years in present position of carder. Good manager of help. Address No. 72.

**WANT** position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding in large mill. Now employed. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 73.

**WANT** position as overseer of carding. Now employed in large mill but desire to change. Can furnish the best of references both as to character and ability. Address No. 74.

(Continued on next Page)



WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Had 12 years experience as overseer and one year as superintendent. Now employed but could change on short notice. Address No. 75.

WANT position as overseer of slashing, beaming, warping and spooling. 14 years experience in this department and overseer for 8 years on all pattern work. Married. Good references. Address No. 76.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Am thoroughly posted on all branches of the mill business and can furnish splendid references. Have had long experience. Address No. 77.

WANT position as overseer of winding and reeling or twisting room. Have 4 years' experience as overseer. Can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address No. 78.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Have had 25 years experience. 40 years old. Married. Good references. Address No. 79.

WANT position as superintendent of a 7,00 to 30,000 spindle mill on colored goods. 37 years old. Married and strictly sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 80.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and have had long experience both as carder and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 81.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 82.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting. Thoroughly experienced on No. 15s to 60s combed and carded. Now employed. Married and strictly sober. Good manager of help. Address No. 83.

WANTED position as overseer of spinning or superintendent of a small mill. 32 years old. Married. Good references. Experience on 8s to 60s local to Egyptian stock. Address No. 84.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish good references. Address No. 86.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 30. Married. Been in spinning room 20 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 87.

WANT POSITION AS DYER. Have had 15 years experience on dyeing and bleaching long and short chain warps and raw stock; also sizing. Have been five years on present

job. Good references. Address No. 80.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 10,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent but want to change. Age 40. In mill 26 years. Held one position 7 years. Good references. Address No. 89.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Experience of 25 years on both combed and carded yarns from 8s to 60s. Satisfactory references. Address No. 90.

#### Mills Along Southern Railway.

(Continued from Page 6.)

for the location of textile plants and the booklet will be given wide distribution in an effort to attract more manufacturers to this section.

The Southern railway and the Mobile & Ohio railroad are getting out this directory in following out their work of helping in the development of the territory they serve. Land and Industrial Agent M. V. Richards, Washington, D. C., will be glad to furnish a copy of the directory free on application to him.

"Oh, my!" she exclaimed impatiently; "we'll be sure to miss the first act. We've been waiting a good many minutes for that mother of mine."

"Hours, I should say," he replied, rather tartly.

"Ours?" she cried joyfully. "Oh, George, this is so sudden!"—Ex.

#### She Declined.

Simpson gallantly escorted his Boston hostess to the table.

"May I," he asked, "sit on your right hand?"

"No," she replied. "I have to eat with that. You'd better take a chair."—Exchange.

#### There Was Plenty Left Over.

One Sunday morning a certain young pastor in his first charge announced nervously:

"I will take for my text the words, 'And they fed five men with five thousand loaves of bread and two thousand fishes.'"

At this misquotation an old parishioner from his seat in the amen corner said audibly:

"That's no miracle—I could do it myself."

The young preacher said nothing at the time, but the next Sunday he announced the same text again. This time he got it right:

"And they fed five thousand men on five loaves of bread and two fishes."

He waited a moment, and then, leaning over the pulpit and looking at the amen corner, he said:

"And could you do that, too, Mr. Smith?"

"Of course I could," Mr. Smith replied.

"And how would you do it?" said the preacher.

"With what was left over from last Sunday," said Mr. Smith.—Ex.

## Notes on Costing Cotton Goods

THE chief consideration when costing a fancy cotton cloth for quotation purposes is accurate estimation of the various cloth particulars. In most cases the manufacturer is supplied with only a small sample, thus rendering his work more difficult. There are, however, many methods whereby a manufacturer may make useful comparisons from a small sample sufficiently accurate as to enable a good and keen quotation to be made.

The first item is estimation of the number of warp threads and picks per inch these may be obtained by careful observation in the usual manner. If the warp threads are not dented evenly then the number of dents per inch must be ascertained.

The class of finish can be estimated from a knowledge of the type of cloth and its general appearance, a comparison with known cloths is, of course, the best guide.

The most important consideration, however, is the estimation of the counts of the warp and the filling yarns and given a small sample there are various methods of procedure. If the sample is about five inches square then it is possible to make use of one of the well known forms of yarn balances where a template exactly 4 5-16 inches square is used. The warp and filling yarns are cut to the length of the template and the number of threads which exactly balance the scale of the instrument indicate the counts. These balances are, however, only accurate for pure yarns and special care must be taken to make due allowance for yarns that contain any percentage of size or filling; such conditions invariably obtain in finished goods. The writer found that one of the best methods of meeting the above objection was to make a series of tests with known yarns finished according to special particulars. Take, for instance, a warp yarn that had been twice sized and then in the cloth had received a filled finish. The counts of this yarn being known it was possible to compare the results given by the yarn balance with any future observations when testing a similar cloth; the results were in all cases kept for reference, being tabulated and filed ready at hand.

In some cases, however, it is even impossible to make use of the template supplied with the balances mentioned above owing to the small size of the sample and then other methods must be adopted. In such cases a template one inch wide is often useful for the number of threads one inch long that weigh one grain multiplied by the factor 0.2314 will give the counts of the yarn. This method is also open to the objection outlined above with regard to sized yarns and often it is impossible to obtain the requisite length of yarn to make a complete test.

The most practical method of ascertaining the counts of yarn in small samples is by direct comparison with threads of known count.

This method is largely adopted, but there are many pitfalls for the unwary. The yarn of the known counts used should be preferably of the same color as the sample to be tested; it should be drawn from cloth of a similar finish; and it should be approximately of the same hygroscopic condition. As regards these features the writer has known cases where bleached yarn has been compared with colored yarns; where yarn from a hobbins has been compared with yarn drawn from cloth; and where a sample that had been kept in a warm, dry room had been used to compare with a sample that had just come in through the post after traveling for a few days of wet weather. The importance of comparing yarns of an exactly similar character is often overlooked and in many cases leads to erroneous conclusions. Again when testing yarns by comparison, it is important that the counts should be approximately the same, since when the two sets of threads are twisted up their relative diameters are more easily gauged.

After the sizes of the respective yarns have been ascertained the question as to the correct count of reed and number of warp threads to give a required cloth width must be dealt with. Here again comparison with known cloths is extremely useful and strict attention to weaving conditions is essential if correct estimation is to be ensured. Then comes the quality of the dyeing in the sample yarns (if colored); the amount of sizing and a consideration of the method of warp preparation best adopted. This latter is a question of some importance in the manufacture of colored goods, since some methods of warp preparation are much more economical than others. The number of colors or the different counts used in the warp is a factor that affects this matter, as also is the quality of the cloth to be produced.

Once the factors enumerated above are obtained then the cost of the cloth and the various departmental charges to be added are matters of routine, due care being paid to the accuracy of all the figures involved.—Textile World Record.

#### The Man She Heard About.

"There was one man whose life was perfect," said the Sunday school teacher. "Which one of you can tell me who he was?"

Little Mary Jane's hand went up and the teacher nodded to her.

"He was mamma's first husband," she said.—Exchange.

#### The Reason.

"Why don't you brush your hair?" asked a man of the boy with the frowzy hair.

"Ain't got no brush."

"Why don't you use your father's brush?"

"He ain't got no brush."

"No brush? Why hasn't he a brush?"

"Ain't got no hair."—Exchange.



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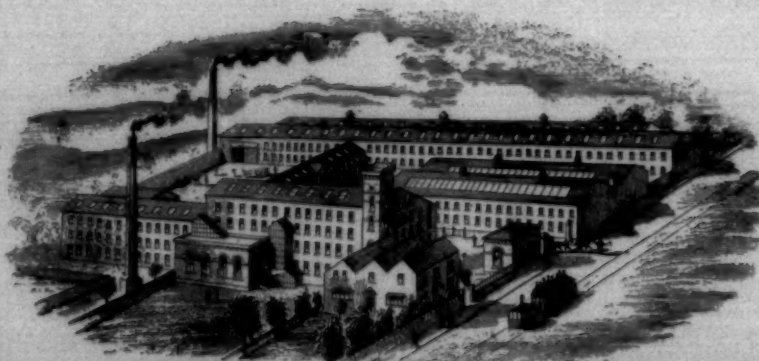
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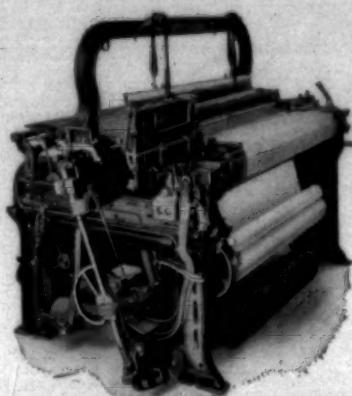
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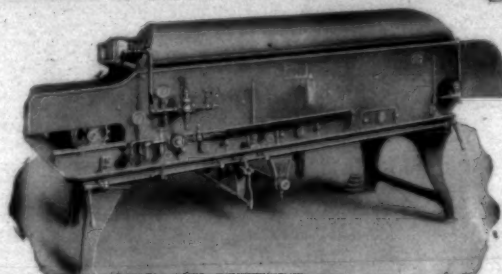
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